



TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1983

20p

No 61.654

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Underneath
The supreme test for Albert Finney and John Huston: Spectrum visits the set of Lowry's *Under the Volcano*

Up and over
Jenny MacArthur reports on the Horse of the Year Show

One step behind
Wednesday Page looks at Glens Kinnock through the eyes of Penny Ferrick

Thar she blows
A six-page special report looks at Britain's newest North Sea oil field

Manila trip called off by Reagan

President Reagan yesterday called off his visit to the Philippines. A White House spokesman said he would go to Japan and South Korea next month but Indonesia and Thailand would also be left off the itinerary.

Marcos demand, page 7

New survey of atomic effects

The Ministry of Defence is to carry out a study into the effects of Britain's atmospheric nuclear weapons tests on as many as 20,000 servicemen and civilians. The first test took place 31 years ago yesterday. Page 2

Hongkong plunge

Shares on Hongkong's stock market fell to a low for the year as uncertainty over the colony's future continued. The market was also hit by the arrest of two Carrion executives. Pages 7, 15

Steel deal

A decision on a multi-million pound deal to ship British steel from Ranscraig, Lanarkshire, for finishing in the United States is to be made next month. Page 2

Terror report

Rome judges have exposed the Red Brigades' strategy for armed struggle in a detailed judgment on the terrorists sentenced for kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro. Page 7

IRA man freed

William Quinn, aged 35, held since 1981 for the alleged IRA murder of a London policeman, was ordered to be released yesterday by a San Francisco court. Mr Quinn is being detained pending a possible appeal by the District Attorney.

Spending down

Spending in the shops has begun to slow, with business dropping by 1 per cent in August, but consumer credit has reached a new peak. Page 15

Girls drugged

Young girls in care have been forcibly drugged and others locked in solitary cells for up to 36 hours, according to reports just published. Page 5

Cricket sponsor

Texaco have taken over the sponsorship of England's home one-day cricket internationals, which have been backed by Prudential for the last 11 years. Page 22

Leader page 11
Letters: On TV-am, from Mr Peter Jay; Mrs Thatcher, from Dr D. Painting, and Dr E. L. Rutherford; projected cuts, from Mr R. Gent

Leading articles: Labour and defence; Poland; funding the arts

Features, pages 8-10

Missiles: Mr Bush's reducing medicine; The Henry-hunter; Responses from the house of the dead; Spectrum: The new Barbara Castle diaries; Fashion: What the well dressed man will be wearing

Computer Horizons, pages 18-20

The first two winners of the classroom computer competition; The new first lady of computers

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Both ideas were criticized by

First course: a 'private' breakfast for Labour leader and deputy

Union leaders hold vital key to Kinnock success

- The far left is likely to increase its strength on Labour's national executive today, leaving Mr Kinnock with only a slim majority.
- After yesterday's defeat on the nuclear disarmament issue, Mr Kinnock may be faced with two incompatible disarmament policies.
- Appeals by five leading members of Militant Tendency against expulsion from

the party were rejected decisively in a private session.

• The party conference instructed its national executive committee to urgently review party organisation, and to analyse the June election campaign.

• Trade union leaders are to look at ways of rescuing the Labour Party, with an overdraft of £200,000, from its financial crisis.

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Brighton

The trade union leaders, who on Sunday chose Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley to be leader and deputy leader of the Labour Party, will today determine by their votes whether the new men will have a National Executive Committee (NEC) which is willing to work with them.

After a day of bargaining among the power brokers, the prospects last night were that voting for the new NEC, to be announced this morning, will have increased the strength of the uncompromising left by three or four, leaving Mr Kinnock with a majority of only one or two, while key questions of policy or organization are in contention and the leader's authority is at risk.

Meanwhile, Mr Kinnock and his advisers were yesterday looking to his parliamentary base, and speculations flourished about the willingness of Mr Dennis Healey, the retiring deputy leader, to seek re-election to the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Healey, who has been attracted by the freedom of the back benches, has had conflicting advice from his friends, but yesterday appeared willing to join the Kinnock team on condition that he is able to retain responsibility for foreign affairs.

Mr Kinnock, who has also had varying advice, is to be ready to meet these terms. He is said to recognize the value of Mr Healey's special status.

First defeat for the new leader

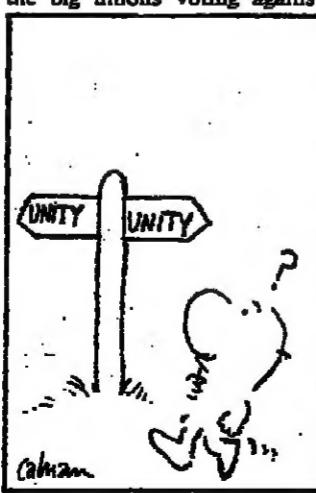
From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Brighton

Labour leaders made it clear last night that further action against the Militant Tendency is unlikely after the decision of the annual conference in Brighton decisively to reject the appeals of its five leading members against expulsion from the party.

The decision was a victory for the new leadership team, but it was quickly being emphasized last night in line with the desire of Mr Neil Kinnock to promote unity in the party, that the measures taken are considered to have gone far enough.

The conference met in private session for the first time in several years to hear pleas against expulsion from the five members of the Militant newspaper's editorial board - Mr Ted Grant, Mr Peter Taaffe, Mr Lyn Walsh, Ms Clare Doyle and Mr Keith Dickinson.

They said later that they were given a sympathetic hearing and cheered by most of the constituency delegates but with most of the big unions voting against



But it was also stated that Mr Kinnock still felt most strongly that the unconditional nature of the transport workers' composite motion did not represent the predominant view of the 42 resolutions that had been passed.

It was confirmed by senior party sources yesterday that Mr Kinnock had now been forced to concede the inevitable and that the transport workers would press the resolution to a full conference vote.

It was also stated that Mr Kinnock still felt most strongly that the unconditional nature of the transport workers' composite motion did not represent the predominant view of the 42 resolutions that had been passed.

Mr Priestley says in a report published yesterday that the Government should clear the companies' debts for this year and improve their grants for the future.

He says there is little the companies can do to reduce their deficits and they should either be directly funded by the Government or have a specific sum earmarked from the Government's grant to the Arts Council.

Both ideas were criticized by

Anger at state cash idea for RSC and Royal Opera

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company should be "nationalized", according to Mr Clive Priestley, former head of the Government's Rayner Unit.

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He says there is little the companies can do to reduce their deficits and they should either be directly funded by the Government or have a specific sum earmarked from the Government's grant to the Arts Council.

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Mr and Mrs Neil Kinnock with Mr Roy Hattersley (right) in Brighton yesterday. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Boycott out after 21 years with Yorkshire

By Richard Streeton

Geoffrey Boycott's 21-year career as a Yorkshire cricketer ended last night when the county club decided against renewing his playing contract.

Mr Ronald Burnet, chairman of the cricket committee, said that after a season when Yorkshire finished bottom of the championship table for the first time it was the moment to give young players a chance.

Boycott, who is 42, could not go on for ever, he said, and it was time for a new era with all rancour and controversy put behind him.

David Illingworth, Yorkshire's wicketkeeper, aged 32, was named to succeed Raymond Illingworth as the Yorkshire captain.

Boycott: innings closed

Mr Burnet said he hoped that everyone would rally round the new regime. Illingworth would continue to be the Yorkshire cricket manager for the remainder of his 18-month contract.

The decision to dismiss Boycott was agreed by a substantial majority among the members of the general committee who spent more than four hours debating the issue.

Boycott, who was understood to be Yorksire to be in South Africa and was unavailable for comment, had been notified of Mr Burnet's decision, Mr Burnet said, through "channels previously arranged".

Mr Burnet said: "We realize that this will mean that Geoffrey will not be playing during his testimonial year which is unfortunate, but the situation makes this unavoidable."

"We wish him every success with his testimonial which was awarded for his service to the club over the last ten years and we will give every assistance to make it a success."

In August, Boycott was reprimanded by Illingworth for his slow scoring while making a century in a championship match against Gloucestershire.

Banks cut interest rates to 9 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The banks cut the cost of borrowing yesterday with a 1/4 percentage point reduction in base lending rates to 9 per cent, after the Government finally gave the all-clear.

With opinions sharply divided on whether the economic recovery will carry through to next year, the drop in interest rates will provide a welcome boost to activity.

"It will help to maintain the momentum of recovery by reducing costs and making companies more competitive," Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said.

The cut will save industrial and commercial companies £135m in a full year through lower interest payments. The cost of overdrafts for personal borrowers will fall to between 12 and 14 per cent. But no early relief is in prospect for homebuyers.

The big clearing banks have left their mortgage rates unchanged and the Building Societies Association, whose members are charging 11.25 per cent for home loans, said that interest rates must fall further before the mortgage rate could come down.

Inflows into the building societies are running at near-record levels - September receipts are expected to be close to £800m - and the lengthy mortgage queues built up over the summer have been declining. So a further fall in base rates is in the months ahead.

The Government will also be watching sterling's performance. The timing of the base rate cut and a large selling order took foreign exchange markets by surprise and sterling fell sharply, closing 1.3 cents down at \$1.4840.

The pound's trade-weighted value closed 0.9 lower at 82.9 - the lowest for more than five months.

City Editor, page 15

Parkinson: 'get back to basics'

By Our Financial Staff

Britain should stop talking about "sunset" and "sunrise" as though its future lay only with high technology industries. Mr Ceci Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, says in an interview in *The Times* today.

"Getting new technology into established industries will be just as valuable a source of exports, production and development as more software companies."

Mr Parkinson says that policy is moving towards more efforts to improve the performance of basic industries by use of new techniques.

But he stressed that aid to restructure old industries such as steel must have a strict time limit set on it.

Britain's strategy should be to resist calls for retaliatory trade measures

Interview, page 17

Key Arafat staff men defect in Damascus

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

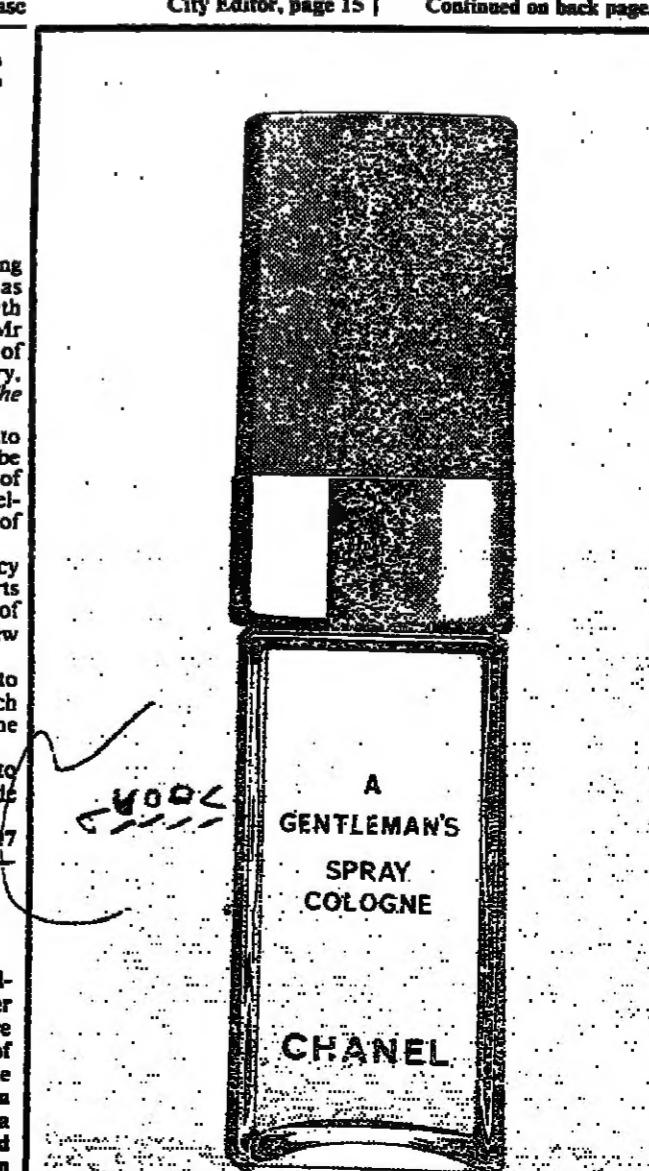
Twenty-three of Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestinian Fatah guerrilla officers - virtually the entire Palestinian military operations staff in the Syrian capital - yesterday announced their defection to the PLO militants, marking a further leader.

The men - 15 of whom served in the Jordanian Army before joining the PLO, and all but three of whom had served under Mr Arafat during the Israeli siege of west Beirut last year - have given their allegiance to Mr Abu Saad, and Colonel Abu Mousa, the Syrian-backed rebel leaders.

By a further cruel irony, their defection was publicly disclosed in Damascus yesterday by Mr Mahmoud Lahabi, who for eight years was Mr Arafat's personal spokesman in Beirut. Speaking in the Fatah headquarters in central Damascus, he said Mr Arafat's "corruption", and the PLO leaders refusal to take part in "democratic dialogue", had also caused 150 more guerrillas to come over to the Syrian capital to change sides over the past three days.

Mr Abu Saad, senior PLO representative in Damascus, is still professing loyalty to Mr Arafat, but rebel leaders here are predicting that he, too,

Continued on back page, col 6



Un coup de cologne

CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

Tours end, page 2
Leading article, page 11

Selection of embryos 'Nazi tactic'

The selection of human embryos according to sex or desirable potential qualities, and the consequent waste of those rejected, has been compared to Nazi practices by the Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, in evidence to the Warnock Commission.

The commission is investigating the ethics of test-tube baby experiments and similar clinical practices for the Government.

The Chief Rabbi said that research on fertilization *in vitro* was legitimate if it was to cure infertility or correct abnormalities in a foetus, as was artificial insemination by a husband (AIH). The use of anonymous donors (AID) was morally objectionable, leading to the debasement of human generation to stud-farming methods".

He also deplored "womb hiring", where a woman carries to term an embryo not originally hers. That was "repulsive to the moral conscience".

Duke pleads for forests

Destruction of the environment could produce a catastrophe worse than nuclear war, the Duke of Edinburgh says in an interview in *Woman magazine*, published today.

In support of a campaign to save tropical forests by the World Wildlife Fund, of which he is president, the Duke says there may eventually not be enough foliage to absorb the carbon dioxide produced by mankind. "You could speculate that we shall simply suffocate."

Oil slick dispersed

The flotilla of boats which has been fighting to save wildlife in the Humber estuary from oil pollution was recalled to port yesterday.

The four-mile oil slick which had been reported to be threatening Spurn Point appeared to have dispersed. Work will continue on shore to clear the remaining oil spilled from the Iranian supertanker Sivand as she docked at Immingham last week.

Davey family sue coroner

The family of a man who died after a scuffle with police at a Coventry police station is suing the coroner over his handling of events.

The family of James Davey, aged 40, who died on March 22 after 11 days on a life-support machine, is claiming damages against the Coventry coroner, Mr Charles Kenderdine. Last night, Mr Kenderdine said: "I know nothing about a writ, and I have no comment to make".

Wounding charge

A man will appear at Huddersfield magistrates' court today charged with wounding a Chelsea football fan. Mr Richard Aldridge, aged 20, who died after he was attacked on Saturday near the Huddersfield ground.

Borstal escape

Police forces in Scotland were alerted yesterday after Michael Rosselli, aged 19, from Glasgow, who has a violent history, escaped from a closed workshop at Polmont borstal, near Falkirk.

BSC cash stake is main stumbling block in US Steel deal

By Edward Townsend

The controversial multi-million dollar steel exchange deal between Britain and the United States is still alive and a final decision on the proposed joint venture will be reached next month.

That emerged in Vienna yesterday after a two-hour meeting between Mr Robert Haslam, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Mr David Roderick, chairman and chief executive of United States Steel. The two sides are to meet again later this month in Pittsburgh, to further "define and refine" the proposal, and finally in November either in New York or Pittsburgh.

US Steel needs the investment to modernize Fairless, which, according to Mr Roderick, needs an investment of at least \$400m.

Mr Roderick said that definitive decisions would be reached in November but he said that the chances of the deal being successfully negotiated were 50-50. The British Government has expressed some disquiet over the proposal which would involve the export of steel slabs from BSC's efficient Ravenscraig plant in Lanarkshire for finishing at US Steel's Fairless works in Pittsburgh, but the chief stumbling block is the amount of the BSC investment.

The state-owned corporation has rejected Mr Roderick's proposal that it puts \$600m into the joint venture, a move that in any case would need British Government approval and the two corporations are now "looking at a lot of variations," said Mr Roderick.

The BSC stands to win a long-term secure export market for more than three million tonnes a year of Ravenscraig slabs but the prospect of 1,500

Whitehall may take trainees

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Government hopes to strike a deal with union officials today to open the way for final agreement on 4,000 young people joining government departments under the £1,000 Youth Training Scheme (YTS).

An attempt to forge an agreement based on offering incentives for young people in addition to the national £25-a-week allowance will be made at a meeting between the Council of Civil Service unions and Lord Gowrie, the minister responsible for the Civil Service.

Leaders of the largest Civil Service union hope to win luncheon vouchers and travelling expenses which would boost the young people's weekly income from the scheme to around £30.

The Civil and Public Services Association is bound by a decision of its left-dominated annual conference to oppose the YTS. But the union's right-wing executive wants to cooperate with government proposals, which would lead to at least one YTS trainee going into Mrs Margaret Thatcher's office at 10 Downing Street.

Union steps up action on Telecom

By Our Labour Correspondent

Union leaders representing telephone engineers yesterday launched the second phase of their programme of opposition to the Government's privatisation proposals for British Telecom, by ordering a work-to-rule involving almost 1,000 workers in international telephone exchanges.

The Post Office Engineering Union claimed that the action would eventually lead to a breakdown of international telephone links as faults went unrepairs.

However, there was scepticism last night at BT that the action would have much impact.

The union which is also pursuing a second campaign of action to prevent the link-up to BT's circuits of the privately-owned Mercury system, now has more than 50 people on strike as a result of their "blacklisting" action against Mercury shareholders.

The latest international action stems from a decision of a special union conference two weeks ago that action should be stepped-up with the committee stage of the Telecommunications Bill, due to start later this month.

There is no comprehensive list of who took part in the tests, the first of which took place at Mount Bello, an island off western Australia, 31 years ago yesterday. But a list of about 12,000 names has been compiled from service records.

He criticized the fact that the study is to be run only by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), which is a statutory body advising the Government on radiation protection standards.

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It's not the sort of story you often hear from the Third World. Famine, war, natural disasters... it seems that nothing ever changes.

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SHE lived with her mother, her father and her sister in a small hut in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Life was hard because they didn't have enough land to support themselves and Miriam had to work all day instead of going to School.

But Miriam had foster parents in England. With their help, her father bought 120 chickens.

The chickens laid eggs and soon there were 2,500 chickens on the farm. And Miriam began her lessons at High School...

It's not the sort of story you often hear from the Third World. Famine, war, natural disasters... it seems that nothing ever changes.

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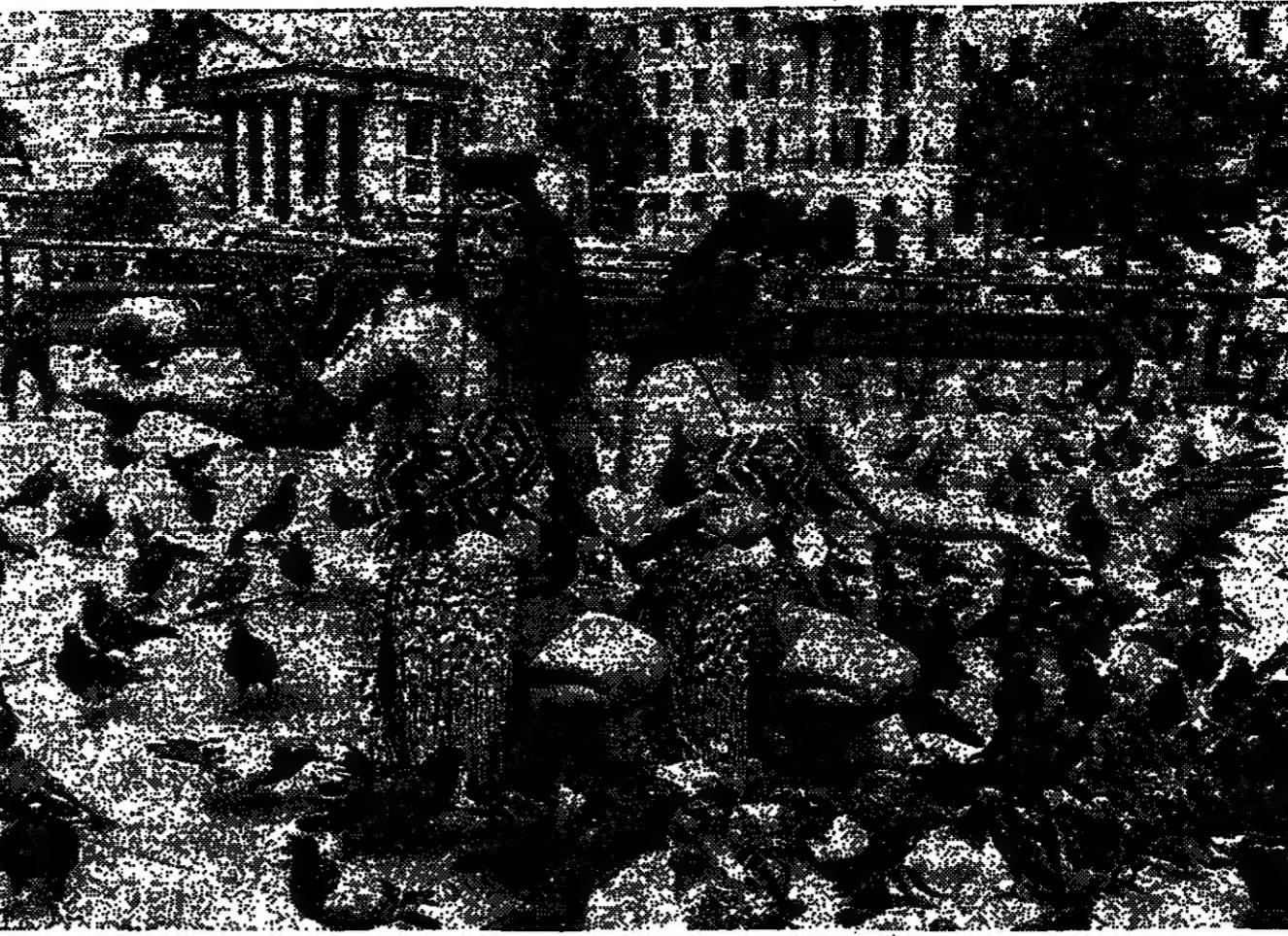
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On the wing: Alexandra Grant, aged 18, and Anaha Morehu, aged 16, members of a Maori song and dance group from Rotorua, New Zealand, meeting the pigeons in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday. The group was starting a British tour, for Air New Zealand, to promote holidays and family reunion trips (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Atom test survey criticized

By Nicholas Thimmins

The Ministry of Defence announced details yesterday of a study involving thousands of servicemen and civilians who took part in Britain's atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. There have been fears that some may have contracted cancer and other diseases.

The Catholic Education Council, representing the Roman Catholic hierarchy, said it stood by its view that closing the De La Salle College of Higher Education in Rochdale upset the balance of teacher training places previously allotted to Catholic institutions.

The college's principal, Brother Wilfrid, said: "We now know that the interests of the Catholic community in the 'dual system' are not protected as heretofore."

In a letter to the college's governors, Sir Keith Joseph's decision to go ahead with the closure of a Roman Catholic college has provoked disquiet about the future of the "educational concordat" between the church and the Government.

Department of Education officials have conceded that De La Salle is an "excellent institution". But Sir Keith said he had borne in mind the number of trained teachers required, given the reduction in school rolls and the need to create teacher training units large enough to use available resources effectively.

Mr Barry Taylor, chief education officer for Somerset, has given a warning that many traditional subjects such as a second modern language, three separate sciences, economics and classics, may no longer be taught in secondary schools if education spending cuts continue at the present rate.

In a new book, he says that many secondary schools will have to shed at least two teaching posts in each of the five years from 1984 if they are to match the fall in the number of pupils.

4. *A Parent's Guide to Education* - Commissars Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £3.95.

Trickster arrested by reporter

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

British Rail will take the first step towards private station catering when the buffet at Waterloo is put up for tender this month.

If the move is a success, private caterers could play a big part in railway operations; an aim close to the Government's heart.

The Thames Buffet at Waterloo is a typical small licensed buffet serving snacks, wine, beer and spirits. It is at present operated by British Rail's Travellers Fare catering subsidiary, which says it will come up with a good tender.

The rail unions are furious. Mr Bert Lyons, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, yesterday described the move as incomprehensible.

British Rail has installed outside concessions, the Casey Jones hamburger chain, for example, at some stations; but if Travellers Fare fails to win the licence, it would be the first time outside caterers displaced the British Rail service.

Competing charities: 2

Divided they stand, united they fall

There is public concern that many charities duplicate one another's work. RICHARD EVANS, continuing his series of reports, examines two of the biggest, both of whom advance a strong case for their efforts to remain separate.

In the big league, charities do not come much bigger than the Cancer Research Campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Only the National Trust and Oxfam have managed to attract more donations in any year since 1980. Last year the campaign amassed more than £15m from covenants, legacies and gifts. The fund was just £1m behind.

Their combined earning power reflects the willingness of people to give money to organizations connected with a disease that kills one person in four.

The health charities take a bigger proportion of donations than any other group, and of that, the cancer charities take more than a third.

In the minds of the public, the roles of the fund and the campaign are identical. As reflected by the number of people who leave money to cancer research without nominating a charity. (The two organizations have an informal

arrangement to split such bequests.)

However, although they seek the same goal, spending considerable sums on administration, often advertising in the same papers on the same day appealing for funds, they approach the job in quite different ways.

While the fund primarily supports research work in its own laboratories and units, the campaign specializes in grants to specific projects in teaching hospitals and universities.

"Amalgamation would not achieve anything. It would destroy two very efficient working organizations," Dr Walter Bodmer, director of research at the fund, said.

Certainly, duplication in research by scientists investigating cancer is unlikely. Apart from the existence of a coordinating committee which helps to ensure that research effort is integrated, there is an in-built defence mechanism against unnecessary overlapping.

Waterloo buffet up for tender

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

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"There comes a point at which the relationship between different components are difficult."

Charity cash raisers: THE TOP 25

Charity Voluntary (2000) income

National Trust	15,683
Cancer Res campaign	15,108
Imp Cancer Res Fund	13,722
Oxfam	13,062
Soldiers' Army	12,994
Dr Bernardo's	12,053
Help The Aged	9,584
Spastics Society	8,540
RNIB	8,466
Devon &	

Women denied careers and political power, conference told

By Richard Evans

Mrs Margaret Thatcher may have reached the top, but most British women are still at a huge disadvantage compared with men, at school, at work and in public life.

Ms Average earns three-quarters the wage of her male counterpart, she is usually in a routine or low status job and has limited chances of promotion or training, a conference of careers officers heard yesterday.

Fewer than one third of post-graduate students are women and in public life they have an even worse chance of being appointed to a public body, elected as a trade union official or selected as a parliamentary candidate.

"After more than a century since the first governmental efforts to bring about sex equality, the average woman in Britain still appears to be at a disadvantage compared with the average man," Mrs Jane Finlay, deputy chairman of the

"None of these girls' ambitions was outrageous, or eccentric, yet their actual

WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Education	57.1	60.3	65.4	64.9	67.2	65.7
Medicine, dentistry and health	36.3	38.7	37.5	36.8	40.2	41.7
Engineering and technology	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.3
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	29.1	28.5	32.1	32.9	32.0	32.3
Science	29.5	29.9	30.1	30.5	31.4	32.2
Social administration and business studies	37.0	37.3	37.9	38.0	40.0	41.3
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	24.0	25.9	26.0	27.9	30.8	32.5
Language, literature and area studies	52.4	52.8	53.9	55.0	56.7	57.3
Arts, other than languages	51.9	-	52.2	52.6	53.2	54.3

Source: Department of Education and Science, University Grants Committee.

Electronic mail security 'slip'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom, whose computerized electronic mail service appeared to suffer a serious breach of security on television, has identified the intruder as a customer, but has blamed programme-makers for the leak.

The incident occurred on the BBC 1 programme *Micro Live*, which was broadcast live on Sunday. The presenter demonstrating his electronic mailbox went to it and found an unexpected message. It flashed on the screen before any other in the box because the sender appeared to know the present's password.

Users of the system, principally businesses, have passwords and mailbox numbers. When a user wants to send a message to someone else on the

Trouble on the Street

Making a crisis out of a drama

Len is sacked from the Street for revealing secrets; Annie has gone to hospital; Elsie has had enough and is leaving, too. RUPERT MORRIS delves into the drama behind Britain's most popular soap opera.

While newspapers like *The Times* have been concentrating for some time on the long-running soap opera known as the Labour Party, the popular press has become similarly preoccupied with the behind-the-scenes drama of Britain's favourite television serial, *Coronation Street*.

In the past few days, this preoccupation has become an obsession, to such an extent that yesterday, today and for the rest of this week, readers of both the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* can enjoy the "exclusive" revelations of Pat Phoenix, known to *Street* followers as Elsie Tanner.

This apparent contradiction in terms is explained by the fact that while the *Daily Mail* has bought a series of exclusive interviews with Miss Phoenix, the *Daily Express* has bought the right to serialize her new book, *Love, Curiosity, Precious and Doubt*.

For those who may have missed the rancorous "Elsie Quits" and "Crisis in the Street" headlines of the past week, the story is that Pat Phoenix (Elsie Tanner) has decided to leave the series, only a few weeks after the dismissal of Peter Adamson (Len Fairclough).

The *Street*'s survival, therefore, is a matter of enormous public concern.

Although the period since Peter Adamson's dismissal has been traumatic, the series appears to be in little danger of extinction. As Mr Bill Podmore, the producer, known as "The Godfather", is fond of saying: "The *Street* is bigger than any of us."

There is evidence that the popular press has been playing up minor arguments into "rows", and administrative problems into "crises".

Doris Speed, who plays the Rover's Return landlady, Annie Walker, was taken to hospital last week, but hopes to return soon.

Just as the departure from



Street wise: Mr. Bill Podmore, the producer (left), Pat Phoenix (Elsie Tanner) and Peter Adamson (Len Fairclough).

exodus from *Coronation Street* has set tongues wagging.

It has been suggested that actors and actresses in the 23-year-old series are at each other's throats and are fed up with the attitude of a management which wishes to curb the flow of disruptive information to newspapers.

One of the few differences between *Coronation Street* and the Labour Party is that whereas Peter Adamson, who made derogatory remarks about his colleagues, was later dismissed, Mr Neil Kinnock, who was reported as describing Mr Michael Meacher as being "weak as hell" - although he later denied making the remark - has just been made party leader.

The other big difference is that more than three times as many people watch each episode of *Coronation Street* as voted Labour at the last election.

The *Street*'s survival, therefore, is a matter of enormous public concern.

Although the period since Peter Adamson's dismissal has been traumatic, the series appears to be in little danger of extinction. As Mr Bill Podmore, the producer, known as "The Godfather", is fond of saying: "The *Street* is bigger than any of us."

There will be many in Brighton this week who would love to be able to say the same about the Labour Party.

Just as the departure from

the Labour Party of much-loved characters like Shirley Williams and Roy Jenkins prompted speculation about the party's future, so the sudden

chaotic

THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1983.

HOME NEWS

3



Together on TV: Clive Dunn, the comedy actor and his wife, Priscilla Morgan, the actress, who are appearing together for the first time in a new series of *Granada* on BBC-1 early next year. (Photograph: John Vans).

Better prospects ahead for civilian pilots

The Equal Opportunities Commission was not trying to make boys into girls, or girls into boys but "the country cannot continue to fail to develop the potential skills and talents of half its population simply because they are girls."

Job prospects for civil airline pilots are grim, but may improve in the next two years. Only one UK airline, Britannia, the Luton-based package tour operator, is recruiting pilots for next year, according to Europe's air training school at Oxford.

With the collapse of Laker and retrenchment by British Airways and others, the number of UK airline pilots has dropped 5 per cent to under 5,000, the school says, and a number are without jobs.

Even pilots from the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm,

Big building societies to expand

The number of building society branches in high streets is likely to increase sharply over the next year. Five of the biggest societies say that they intend to open more branches over the next 12 months. Last year, only one society planned to expand faster.

The findings by Hillier Parker, the London estate agents, in its annual survey of building societies, contrast with last year, which saw the smallest increase in branches since 1976, a total of 318.

Hillier Parker says that there is little change in the planned rate of openings among the top five societies. But the next 11 societies include five which plan more openings, probably as part of a concerted drive to close the gap between themselves and the top five.

Hillier Parker says that its survey suggests that the rate of openings has stopped dropping.

The top five societies have slowed their rate of openings. Replies to Hillier Parker's survey up to June showed that Abbey National had opened 20 new branches, compared with 48 the year before, while both Nationwide and Woolwich Equitable had halved their rate of opening. The Halifax and Leeds Permanent kept up a steady but lower rate of expansion.

Mary Rose on public view today

The wreck of the Tudor warship Mary Rose goes on public show for the first time today, in her new cradle in a Portsmouth dry dock.

The dock, which cost £800,000, is to be officially opened on October 11, the anniversary of the historic lift from the seabed of the Mary Rose, the pride of Henry VIII's fleet, which sank off Southampton in 1545.

The dock has been enclosed with a roof and the ship's hull is sprayed with icy water for 18 hours a day to prevent timbers drying out. Visitors will pass through airlocks to see her from a footbridge across the dock.

Motorcycle ride kills boy of 2

A father was in hospital with serious injuries yesterday after a motorcycle accident in which his son, aged two, was killed.

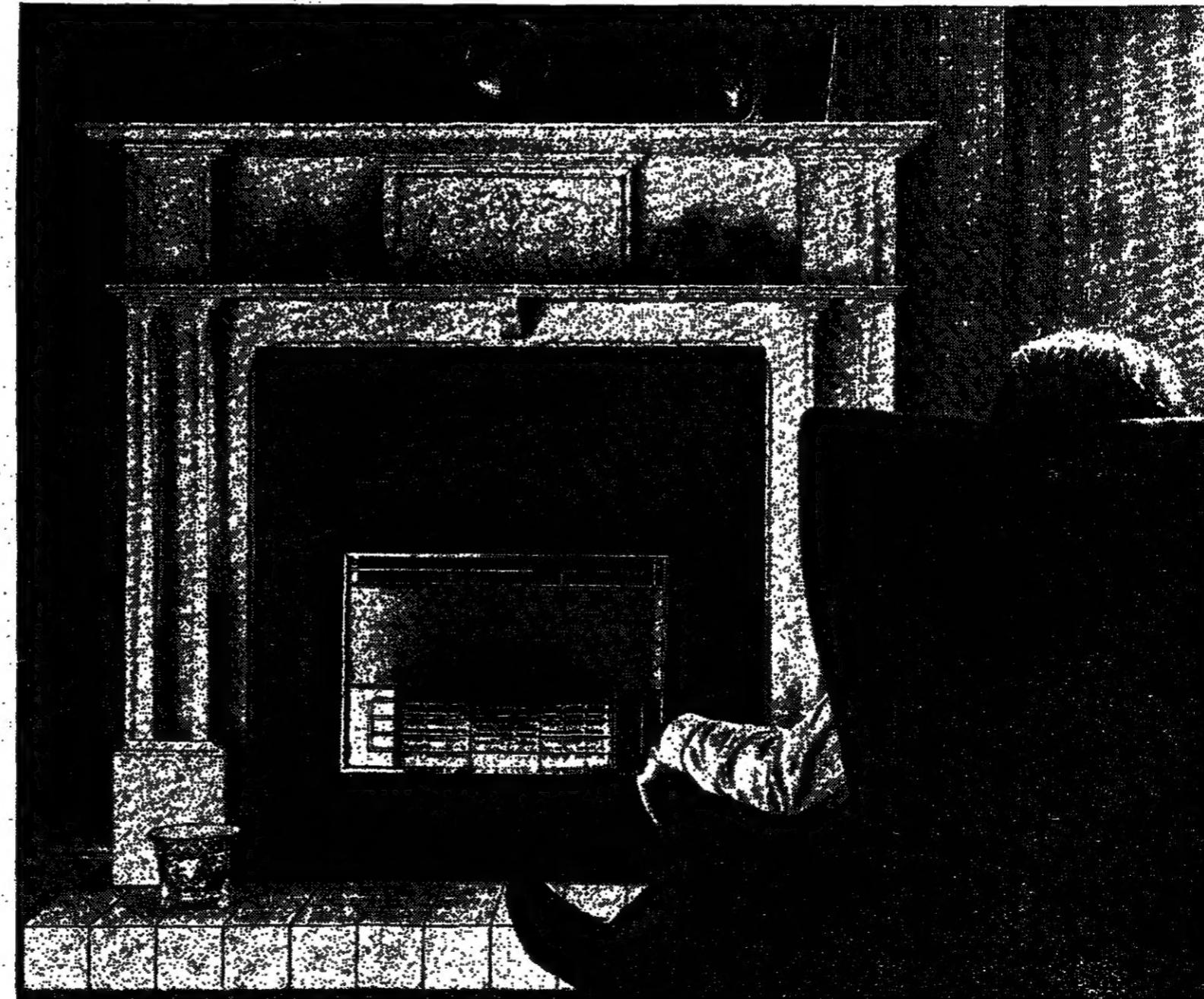
Mr John Boundy, aged 31, took his son, also called John, for a ride on Sunday on waste ground near the family's home in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The boy was apparently sitting on the petrol tank of the trials machine, when Mr Boundy lost control and they were thrown off.

TV anti-burglar drive launched

A month-long television anti-burglary campaign was launched yesterday by the Home Office. The campaign, costing £500,000, will cover all regions in England and Wales except London, where the Metropolitan Police is running its own neighbourhood watch campaign.

Railway walk

A disused two-mile railway track between Hailsham and Hollingbury in East Sussex is to be turned into a country walkway by the County Council.



Our Gas Fire Safety Check will cost you £5. And it could save your life.

If your gas, wood or coal fire isn't properly ventilated and flued, it could kill you. Because a blocked chimney or flue can cause the fire to produce dangerous fumes containing a deadly, poisonous gas - carbon monoxide.

This can happen even if the fire looks to be working perfectly well - and it can happen to you!

Chimneys can deteriorate, and loose material - brick-work, mortar and old soot - can fall to the bottom, piling up on any rubble which is there already. This can quickly block the small opening that carries the fumes from your fire safely up the chimney - particularly in older homes.

WHAT TO DO

If you have a gas fire, it's easy to make sure it's safe. Call the gas people and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check; we'll send round a service engineer to make sure that your flue is clearing the burnt fumes safely. Because we think this is so important, our Gas Fire Safety Check is subsidised - so it costs only £5 for peace of mind. This special price includes VAT, and also covers free advice on any further action which may be necessary - although the actual cost of such additional work is, of course, not included. If your gas fire hasn't been checked recently - or if you're in any

doubt at all about its safety - don't take chances. Fill in the coupon or call the gas people (we're in your telephone book under 'GAS') and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check. Your local Gas showroom can also arrange this for you.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR

If any of your neighbours use gas, and you think they may not know about this service, do them a favour - bring this advertisement to their attention.

Fill in this coupon and post it in an unsealed envelope to: FREEPOST, Customer Service Department, British Gas, 8th Floor, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BR. Please arrange for a Gas Fire Safety Check.

Name:

Address:

Daytime Tel. No.:



*This service does not apply to flueless convector heaters and wall heaters.

WHY I QUIT

BY PAT PHOENIX

an extract from

Exclusive: The PAT PHOENIX story

The REAL PERSON
Elsie is leaving
The Street

DON'T TAKE CHANCES - CALL IN THE GAS PEOPLE.

Doubly exclusive: The Daily Express (left) and Daily Mail tell Pat Phoenix's story

Teenagers in care forcibly drugged, legal group says

Teenage girls in care have been forcibly drugged without proper medical supervision, and other young people locked in solitary cells for up to 36 hours, the Children's Legal Centre claims. Two reports published today:

The centre has written to Mr Antony Newton, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, urging him to withdraw approval of all solitary "lock ups", and issue detailed guidance on the use of tranquilizers.

It has obtained a report on one local authority which reveals that girls aged between 14 and 16 were injected with Largactil and Valium late last year.

On one occasion two girls who were "outside their own control", and needed 13 staff to restrain them, were injected with Largactil. On two other occasions, girls were injected with Largactil and Valium, one because she was trying to slash herself with broken glass. Each time a doctor was telephoned, but the girls were not given a medical examination.

The centre says drugs should never be used for control, and their use should come only after medical investigation.

We are aware that the Department of Health and Social Security has declined to give detailed guidance on the use of drugs in children's homes. We believe that this stance can no longer be maintained in the light of such disturbing evidence.

The department says drugs would be used because "the children may be either mutilating themselves or harming staff. The alternative would be a straitjacket."

Whitehall brief

Economist with passion for plain speaking

By Peter Hennessy



Sir Douglas Hague: "It ought to be fun"

It is easy to see why Mrs Margaret Thatcher likes the style of Professor Sir Douglas Hague, her honorary economic adviser until the last election, who took over the chairmanship of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) yesterday. His conversation has a freshness and an absence of jargon which is remarkable, given his training in economics.

He is also very good at one-liners (Mrs Thatcher calls them *bon mots*), another trait that appeals to politicians always in the market for plagiarism.

Some examples from last week: On the health service — "people asked for compassion and we gave them bureaucracy"; on education — "they asked for enlightenment and we gave them professions".

As the choice of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, for the SSRC, his appointment aroused fears among the thinking classes that Sir Douglas, who replaces the Keynesian Mr Michael Posner, was the Thatcherite hatchet man who would purge the council and its beneficiaries of pink and progressives.

Did he think that the SSRC was a pink palace? Sir Douglas did not know. His only contact with the institution until yesterday had been when it rejected two of his grant applications. "If it is, I shall do everything I can to stop it being one. The problem with economics is that it has too little politics in it and the problem with sociology is that it has too much."

Sir Douglas brings two passions to the research council: his crusade to persuade economists and the others now in his care to write in plain English so that the laity can understand their product; and to synthesize the output of social science as a whole.

He wants to discover who are the 1980s and 1990s equivalents of the "gifted all-rounders" of the 1940s, today's Beveridge and Keynes. He also wants it to be fun.

Responding to the SSRC's rather joyless reputation, Sir Douglas said he did not want it to be an endless laugh: "But if it is not fun, we ought to close it down." (Note to the more earnest social scientists: Do not take him too literally).

Sir Douglas was candid on other topics. Was Mrs Thatcher right to kill the Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank? "Yes. Why?"

"It was on the wrong side of the green baize door; on the Cabinet Office side rather than

Danger fines 'too low'

Companies prosecuted for breaking safety at work regulations often face "ridiculously low" penalties, Dr John Cullen, the new chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said in Sheffield yesterday.

But he added that the commission was not primarily concerned with punishment or making sure that offenders paid.

"What we want to do is to educate firms to carry on business in a responsible way. We see prosecution really as a last resort."

Dr Cullen was in Sheffield to

welcome delegates to the International Conference of Safety in Mines Institutes. It was his first official public engagement since taking over as chairman of the commission on October 1.

He told a press conference that mining was one of the most dangerous industries in which to work and also one of the most safety conscious.

More than 250 delegates are taking part in the week-long conference, including representatives from the Soviet Union, South Korea, Japan and the United States.

In his second and final article David Watts, our South-East Asia Correspondent, looks at Brunei's future foreign policy.

At first sight Britain's new post-independence relationship with Brunei is a bargain. A brigade of British Army Gurkhas will stay in the sultanate with the hosts paying the bill of "drug misuse".

Miss Denise Simpson, aged 19, a Navvies group representative in Portsmouth, who now left care, said she became addicted to Largactil after absconding from her home in Hampshire. "For three months I was given 125mg of Largactil orally". She said that if she refused to take the tablet, she was forcibly injected.

The other Children's Legal Centre report identifies two secure units: Southwood and Cumberlow Lodge in Lambeth, south London, where solitary cells were used as punishment 169 times last year. At Southwood, a home for 16 girls, the two solitary cells were used 137 times last year compared with 53 in 1981.

The department has announced that solitary cells are to be withdrawn from use in normal children's homes at the end of the year, but will be retained in "secure units".

But Lambeth's vice-chairman of social services, Mr Stephen Bubb, told the legal centre he was totally opposed the use of these rooms even within secure units, and that the remaining solitary cell in Cumberlow Lodge would be phased out by the end of this year.

The Children's Legal Group is a voluntary body, partly funded by the Department of Health and Social Security, which represent children's interests in law and policy. The two reports appear in the first issue of the group's monthly bulletin *Childright*.

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Sultan's foreign policy

Bargain lessons in jungle fighting



BRUNEI

Part 2

about £3m per year. That will give Britain some degree of protective control over the assets of Shell Brunei, while still having troops available for duty in Hongkong or elsewhere.

British officers, some on loan and some on contract, will remain with the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, considered to be one of the most efficient fighting forces in the region, especially now that it is receiving British Rapier anti-aircraft missiles. Britain will retain access to the jungle fighting school in Brunei which is used by the Special Air Service.

But the role of the Gurkhas seconded from the British Army remains undefined for public consumption. While Britain retains responsibility for Brunei's defence and foreign affairs until the end of this year, it can be argued that they are there to defend the territory from predators.

Critics have always maintained that the Gurkhas, like

the 600 troops employed directly by the Sultan, are really there to protect the royal family from instability at home.

The Foreign Office says that the new Gurkha agreement with the Government of Brunei is essentially the same as the previous one but is unwilling to give more detail. That way, the argument goes, they deter everyone both at home and abroad.

But in a state some see as potentially unstable given the centralization of power in the

ruler, there must be a risk of British troops becoming involved in the internal squabbles of an independent country where their stationing is questioned by many of the local population.

It is clear that in reaching the new agreement the Government of Brunei drove a hard bargain, particularly the Sultan's father, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, who appears to have been pressing for a greater say in the role of the Gurkhas. The troops will remain under British command, as they have been since 1962,

when they were flown in from Singapore after militants of the Brunei's Peoples Party, prevented from assuming office after a sweeping election victory, staged an "insurrection".

In reality the prospect of a recurrence of similar trouble seems remote but that appears to be of great comfort to the palace.

Both sides firmly deny that the recent transfer of some £3bn out of the hands of the Crown Agents had anything to do with the Gurkha issue. British

officials say that Brunei's investment policy had been under review for two years and that such a change of heart in a newly independent country reorganizing its investment policies is not surprising.

The new state will get a ready welcome from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which it is expected to join next year, along with taking up membership of the United Nations and the Commonwealth.

Concluded

Indo-China exodus of refugees dwindles

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Only 177,000 of the 1,053,000 Indo-Chinese refugees who fled their homelands remain in camps in South-East Asia, according to the Bangkok office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

More than 860,000 Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians have gone to new homes in third countries, more than half of them in the past eight years to the United States.

About 140,000 refugees are still in Thailand and two thirds of the other are in Hongkong or Malaysia. At the height of refugee influx in 1980, Thailand had more than 300,000 at one time on its territory.

In the past two months more than 8,000 refugees left Thailand for Western countries. Arrivals of new refugees in the same period were fewer than 1,500. That pattern has steadily reduced Thailand's refugee population to its lowest level for almost five years. Of the 140,000 left in Thai camps, more than 10,000 have been accepted by third countries and will begin leaving soon.

This improvement is accompanied by larger numbers of Vietnamese legally leaving their country. Last month 2,249 left, nearly half for the United States and 105 for Britain. Since the orderly departure programme began in 1979 almost 40,000 have left.

Retire at age 65 with substantial tax-free savings.



Or, cash in on your investment any time after 10 years with full benefits.

* These figures are estimates based on the investment of a man aged 29 who contributes £30 net per month. The figures assume an annual growth in the fund of 3.04%. This is the ACTUAL performance since July '74 when this type of plan was launched. These figures cannot be guaranteed.

It's your choice - with flexible Fair Share Endowment

Plus, you get the protection of high life cover—as much as two to three times higher than that provided by similar endowment plans.

Even if the Multiple Growth Fund were only to achieve a 6% growth rate, the 29 year old man described in the headlines above could expect to receive £36,641 at the maturity of his plan. However, since July '74 the fund has averaged more than twice this rate of growth.

Find out what you can expect your endowment to be worth...with no risk and no obligation!

As we mentioned, the regular monthly amount you contribute to your plan is entirely up to you. Of course, your insurance benefits and the cash value of your endowment will be based on your selection.)

To find out what you can expect, based on the actual amount you wish to contribute, simply complete the Request for a Personalised Illustration and post it to us. Upon acceptance, we will send you a Specimen Policy plus a complete illustration of how your endowment can grow, together with the amount of your guaranteed life cover.

And because we want you to be sure that this plan meets your needs in every way, you can examine this material in the privacy of your own home for a full 30 days. There's absolutely no obligation...and no salesman will call.

To put your plan into effect, simply return your monthly Direct Debiting Mandate or Annual Payment and Lloyd's Life will then pay the full amount of your first month's contribution!

So why not send in your Request for a Personalised Illustration today?

An example of how your savings can grow.

You can set aside a regular amount each month, from as little as £10-up to as much as £50. It's entirely your choice.

To give you an idea of how your savings can grow, we've worked out a sample table based on a man's net monthly contribution of £30. (A woman's benefits would be slightly higher). The estimated cash values in this table are based on a net annual growth in the Fund of 8% and cannot be guaranteed. Although values can go down as well as up, the Multiple Growth Fund has performed consistently well since 1974 as shown in the graph. This example growth rate is therefore considered to be conservative in comparison to past performance.

The table shows you the high level of guaranteed life assurance you would have from the first day your plan goes into effect, the estimated cash value of your endowment after 10 years, and its estimated maturity value when you reach age 65. Remember, this £30 contribution isn't actually paid.

For an actual projection based on the amount you wish to invest and on your current age, simply return your completed Request for a Personalised Illustration.

Age Next Birthday Guaranteed Life Assurance Cover* Estimated Cash Value After 10 Years Estimated Cash Value When You Reach 65

Age Next Birthday	Guaranteed Life Assurance Cover*	Estimated Cash Value After 10 Years	Estimated Cash Value When You Reach 65
18	£36489	£2349	£16257
19	35356	3567	127782
20	34179	3633	118867
21	32718	3648	110074
22	31424	3715	102459
23	30164	3782	95314
24	28941	3848	88617
25	27721	3913	82359
26	26651	3976	76441
27	25514	4037	70907
28	24582	4102	65765
29	23577	4165	60961
30	22579	4226	56463
31	21617	4284	52259
32	20672	4340	48229
33	19742	4393	44658
34	18740	4386	40338
35	17858	4433	37763
36	16993	4477	34807
37	16068	4461	31814
38	15251	4500	29267
39	14387	4480	26690
40	13610	4516	24503
41	12901	4489	22258
42	12195	4462	20195
43	11559	4492	18443
44	10932	4524	16819
45	10248	4503	15205
46	9638	4546	13834
47	8975	4533	12460
48	8387</td		

Gemayel rejects Jumblatt proposal as fighting flares again in Beirut

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

President Amin Gemayel's government formally expressed its displeasure yesterday with the proposal by the opposition leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, for an autonomous "civil administration" in the nearby Chouf mountains.

The Lebanese cabinet said after an emergency meeting that it was working toward resolving "difficulties" that have delayed the start of a national reconciliation conference among the nation's diverse political factions.

The statement did not refer directly to Mr Jumblatt's call last Saturday for a Druze-run administrative, governmental unit in the Chouf mountains, but emphasized that "the dialogue and those undertaking it should not become captives of military or administrative conditions dictated by one party and tending to bear a partitioning characteristic."

Until the ceasefire a week ago, the Chouf mountains, heavily populated by members of the Druze sect, were the scene of heavy fighting between the Druze militias of Mr Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party and the Lebanese Army.

Mr Jumblatt has insisted that the Druze do not want a state of their own but are seeking a civil administration that could work to provide water, electric power and food in Druze areas as Christians do in their sectors.

Concern continued to mount

that further delay in starting the national conference could lead to a breakdown of the ceasefire. Yesterday Lebanese Army troops exchanged mortar, rocket-propelled grenade and machine gun fire for much of the afternoon with Shia militiamen in Beirut's southern suburbs. Military sources ac-

Israel denies entry to UK academic

Tel Aviv - Miss Anne Scott, a Skipton, Yorkshire, a former research assistant at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, was refused entry when she landed at Ben Gurion Airport (Moshe Brillant writes).

She was detained in July for two days on charges of inciting Arab students and complained of being beaten by two women soldiers who were later charged. An Israeli spokesman described her yesterday as a trouble-maker.

cused the Shias of attempting to advance on an army position and of continuing to fire at army troops after being repelled.

Some 30 members of the US Marine contingent of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force were put on highest alert for half an hour after Lebanese Army positions nearby were hit with mortar and small arms fire. The marines are posted

near the Beirut airport on the city's south side.

The Gemayel Government's concern over Mr Jumblatt's proposal also was expressed in meetings Monday with ambassadors from the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, Italy and China. A diplomatic source said that Mr Fadil Turk, Lebanon's Foreign Ministry director general, used the sessions "to express its unease" about Mr Jumblatt's proposal and to make its views known on the selection of an international team to police the ceasefire.

The start of the national reconciliation dialogue has been held up by disagreement over a site for the meetings. The Gemayel Government reiterated its desire for the opening session to be held in Saudi Arabia, which was instrumental in negotiating the ceasefire. The local press has reported that Syria is pushing for the meetings to be held at the Arab League's headquarters in Tunis.

Mr Rafik Hariri, a Lebanese businessman with Saudi ties who was instrumental in negotiations for the ceasefire, met officials of the Gemayel Government yesterday for the opening session to be held in Saudi Arabia, which was instrumental in negotiating the ceasefire. The local press has reported that Syria is pushing for the meetings to be held at the Arab League's headquarters in Tunis.

Its enthusiasm to act as honest broker has been strengthened recently by signs that Britain is growing restive over the continuing presence of 1,800 British troops and four Harrier jets in Belize, where they are positioned to deter the Guatemalan invasion.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is understood to have underlined the Government's concern over the danger of British troops becoming involved in Latin American politics when she met President Reagan in Washington last week.

● Peace talks: There is no compelling reason why Belize should not take part in peace negotiations in Central America, Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica, the Foreign Minister of Honduras, said in London yesterday.

Senor Paz Barnica, who was on the last leg of a European tour, confirmed his country's support of Belize as a separate democratic nation (Michael Prest writes). Neighbouring Guatemala has made territorial claims on Belize. But the Honduran Foreign Minister said Nicaragua had opposed the inclusion of Belize in negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama) in pursuit of a general peace settlement in Central America.

With the 10 coalition rebels abstaining, a new government would get only 54 votes, the same as the opposition. The independents are Mr Mordechai Ben Porat, Minister without Portfolio, and Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the former Minister of Finance.

US sees chance of deal on Belize

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

United States officials believe a "window of opportunity" is opening for a fresh attempt to reach a settlement over the future of Belize, the former British colony in Central America.

This hopes rest on an internal review of the Guatemalan constitution being undertaken by President Oscar Mejia, the new military ruler in Guatemala City.

The theory is that negotiations could take place before Guatemala's long-standing claim to all or part of Belize is once more enshrined in the new constitution.

Informal contacts over the issue have continued between Britain, Guatemala, and Belize ever since the last formal negotiations broke up in January without a settlement in sight.

The United States is prepared

to use what influence it has to help bring about a settlement in the interests of maintaining stability in this north-east corner of Central America.

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Finance.



Glad hand: President Mitterrand greeting Captain Sankara at the Franco-African summit. Earlier, the Upper Volta leader had refused to attend an Elysée Palace dinner.

France outlines Africa policy

From Diana Giddens, Vitry, France

Any solution of the Chad conflict must be based on certain principles, the most important of which was a nation's right to territorial integrity and independence, President Mitterrand said at the opening of the tenth annual Franco-African summit in Vitry, Lorraine, yesterday.

Once that principle had been enunciated, it must be acted upon, he added. Representatives of 7 African countries are attending the meeting.

M. Mitterrand gave no hint of progress at the conference in France's attempt to achieve an oblique reference to an earlier

incident involving Captain Thomas Sankara, President of Upper Volta.

He had refused to attend the dinner given by President Mitterrand on Sunday night because, he claimed, he had not been greeted with the respect due to the President.

"In France, you are received as you should be," M. Mitterrand said. "I do not necessarily mean from the material point of view, but in regard to the welcome that comes from the mind and the heart. You are our friends and we consider you as such."

Island castaways wish to continue voyage

By Our Foreign Staff

Six British castaways, whose plans for a two-year cruise round the world were dashed on a coral reef in the Indian Ocean, have arrived safely in the main Seychelles island of Mahé, saying they hope to continue their journey despite loss of their boat.

The group, which spent two months on the outer island of Astove, where their 46ft ketch Julian of Essex, was wrecked on the night of July 29, came ashore yesterday, after a week's ferry trip from Astove, to find themselves local celebrities.

"It seems we are famous at last," Mr Stephen Jarred, a Chelmsford accountant, aged 25, told *The Times*. "But this was a bad way to go about it."

On the island they were house by the manager of the government coconut plantation. They hit the reef, 100 yards offshore, "in pitch blackness at 9.45pm. The island is very low-

lying and the first we knew of it was when we hit the reef," Mr Jarred said.

The six are low on funds

having restocked their boat in South Africa before sailing to the Comoro Islands and from there to the Seychelles.

The group had worked for a year to prepare the boat before setting sail last November. The idea came from Mr Steven Kuhl, and engineer, aged 27, of Danbury, Essex, who by common consent became skipper and navigator.

The other members, all of whom belong to the Blackwater Sailing Club at Heybridge Basin, Essex, are Miss Julia Sykes, of Wivenhoe, a cordon bleu cook; Miss Anne Pledger, of Heybridge Basin, a secretary; Mr Martin Staw, of Heybridge, a mechanical engineer; and Mr John Gibson, of Gidea Park, Essex, a tool company representative.

The documents showed the captured "bandits" were evidence that "British intelligence service agents" had illegally crossed the border with a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

The documents showed the group was "due to collect intelligence information, to help the counter-revolution in different fields and to unleash destruction and terror in Afghanistan", according to the radio.

"A modern and sophisticated apparatus equipped with a computerized code system for collecting intelligence information was also recovered from the killed British spy.

The documents also showed the band had plans to install various sophisticated spying instruments in different parts of Afghanistan and to ensure their connection with the US satellite in outer space, so as not only to detect intelligence information about Afghanistan, but also from other countries in the region and Soviet territory.

Briton was 'spying by satellite'

An alleged British spy killed in Afghanistan on July 1 is said to have been carrying sophisticated communications equipment for transmitting information to a US satellite.

Kabul radio said Stewart Bodman died in a clash with guerrillas trying to smuggle lapsi (azul) into Pakistan; but the Foreign Office in London said they knew absolutely nothing about it.

The radio said captured documents and the confessions of captured "bandits" were evidence that "British intelligence service agents" had illegally crossed the border with a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

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Left lose hold on French town

Paris (AFP, AP) - Opposition conservative parties won control of Sarcelles town council from the Communists, ending 18 years of left-wing rule.

The conservatives led by M Raymond Lamontagne, an independent, won 54 per cent of the votes in defeating M Henri Canacos, who had been mayor of this working-class Paris suburb since 1965.

The election was ordered by the Council of State after M Canacos's narrow victory in the municipal elections last March was invalidated by the courts because of "serious fraud".

Volcano terror

Tokyo (AP, AP) - One person was reported missing and more than 4,500 people were evacuated as Mount Oyama on the Japanese island of Miyakejima erupted, destroying 523 houses in a coastal village. A strong earthquake later shook the island.

MP shot dead

Kampala (AFP) - M. Afenya Sembya, aged 45, an opposition Democratic Party MP, was shot dead in his home in the Ugandan capital by unidentified gunmen, who also stole the equivalent of \$35 and a tape recorder.

Arizona floods

Tucson (AP, AFP) - Floodwaters in Arizona left 10 people dead or missing and drove thousands from their homes, as rivers swollen by heavy rains burst their banks. Damage in the Tucson area alone was estimated at \$1.2m (£8m).

Berlin bomb

Berlin (AP) - A bomb exploded outside the West Berlin home of Herr Johannes Otto, editor of the conservative *Berliner Morgenpost*. No one was hurt.

Pop star better

Agnethe Faltskog, of the ABBA pop group, who left hospital yesterday after being badly bruised and concussed when her private coach overturned on a motorway in southern Sweden on Sunday night.

Nuclear offer

Vienna (Reuters) - A minister-level delegation from Moscow started private talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency on proposals for opening Soviet nuclear reactors to international inspection for the first time.

University open

Nairobi (AP) - The University of Nairobi reopened after being closed for 14 months because its students demonstrated in support of the failed Air Force coup of August 1, 1982.

Defence talks

Rome (AFP) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, US Defence Secretary, held talks with his Italian counterpart, Signor Giovanni Spadolini, during a 24-hour visit on his way home from Peking.

Saudi gift

Dhaka (Reuters) - King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has donated \$30m (£20m) to help victims of floods in Bangladesh, in which at least 91 people have died and a million lost their homes.

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SPECTRUM

BARBARA CASTLE'S DIARIES

A lost Falklands opportunity, the loyalty of Roy Hattersley and a visit to the Queen are the subjects of these extracts from the forthcoming volume of Mrs Castle's chronicle of the Wilson years

Countdown to confusion

In March 1967, the Labour cabinet became the first British government to tell Argentina formally that it would be ready to cede sovereignty over the Falklands Islands under certain conditions. When the discussions leaked early in 1968, the islanders and their Parliamentary lobbyists began a campaign of fierce opposition.

Tuesday March 28, 1968

Michael Stewart reported on the Falklands Islands in Cabinet. Apparently the aim of our talks with the Argentine Government has been to get the travel restrictions, which the latter had imposed and to establish a more satisfactory long term relationship between the islands and Argentina. He had skilfully found a formula to deal with the question of sovereignty, saying we were prepared to recognize Argentine sovereignty over the islands only if the islanders themselves considered it to be in their own interest.

It was Jim Callaghan who asked solemnly whether the Falklands Islands were any use to us. Apparently none at all but there would be one of those absurd parliamentary rows if we were to try and dismember ourselves of them.

Tuesday, September 24

The item on which we spent by far the longest time was the Falkland Islands. It is typical of British policy that the fate of 2,500 people should occupy us for not less than one and a half hours. Michael Stewart has worked out the terms of a joint memo with the Argentine Government which recognizes our willingness to surrender sovereignty when we are satisfied that the interests of the Falklanders will be preserved. This, he said, was to be accompanied by a unilateral statement by us saying that we thought this meant we should only give up sovereignty when the Falklanders agreed we should. But it was only the memo which would be registered at the UN. Dick and Fred Peart promptly said there would be an absolute howl of anger in Parliament and everyone would say we had not only treated the Falkland Islands badly but paved the way for a betrayal in Gibraltar, too. Yet, retorted Michael, we should certainly have hostile reaction in the UN and there might even be armed clashes with the Argentines which Denis Healey warned - we couldn't meet except by an enormous increase in expenditure.

Thursday, December 5

Glorious little incident on the Falkland Islands at Cabinet. As we had all foreseen, this has blown up into a great issue in Parliament. Fred Mulley said that Chalfont (Minister of State at the Foreign Office who had visited the islands) had handled the matter out there very well considering we were in some difficulty as a result of our decision to agree to the transfer of sovereignty. Dick exploded at this and

said it was a complete distortion of the Cabinet decision, so Harold sent for the Minutes. But Jim had come armed with them and read them out to prove that we had made it clear at the time there should be no transfer of sovereignty without the agreement of the Falklanders. This was why we had said we would not let the main memorandum be approved until we had Argentina's agreement to publish our unilateral document at the same time, giving it equal status. Dick said categorically we were committed by no previous decision and I pointed out that I had tried to get something about "the wishes of the inhabitants" into the basic memorandum.

Trouble with the Latin Americans

The Argentine Foreign Minister had been making it clear that he would not sign the memo if we insisted on publishing our unilateral document. "Right", we all said triumphantly. "So the whole thing is off". But why, Dick wanted to know, did we ever get started on this ridiculous agreement thing at all when it was quite clear we couldn't reach agreement with Argentina on conditions acceptable to ourselves. Once again the Foreign office officials have been going beyond their remit. Harold informed us all this was part of the George Brown legacy.

Wednesday, December 11

Michael started with a lengthy justification of the attempt to get negotiations on the Falkland Islands going at all. He insisted that it was important to try to reach an understanding with Argentina, as we were in trouble with the Latin American states in the UN. He admitted that the possibility of a military raid by Argentina on the Falkland Islands was not high but thought it was essential to our interests to improve our relations with Latin America.

One by one we all turned on him and he was soon assuring us defensively that he had left Costa-Mendes in no doubt that we would not transfer the Falkland Islands without the agreement of the islanders. However, he believed he might get an understanding on the basis that we should sign the memo as it stood and he would then make a statement in the House of Commons setting out our interpretation of it. The memo and the statement would then be included in the same document and sent to the UN. The status of the memo would not be that of a registered treaty and we would not be legally bound by it. The rest of us would have none of this and most of them agreed with me that this way of doing things simply made us look devous.

Stewart made a statement to the Commons later that day which confirmed that the Government would continue to insist on the "paramountcy" of the islanders' wishes. Negotiations on sovereignty between the two governments did not resume until 1976.

How does all this fit in with the

In May 1968 Roy Hattersley, now Labour

Deputy Leader, was a junior minister in Barbara Castle's new Ministry of Employment and Productivity. Harold Wilson wanted Castle to move Hattersley, whom he thought was too close to Roy Jenkins, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Jenkins was considered hostile to Castle's Prices and incomes policy and a trap was set to test Hattersley's loyalty.

Thursday, May 2, 1968

Got up early to work on my speech before going to a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of Cabinet.

Then into the Prices and Incomes Committee where Hattersley and I battled hard to get the mortgage increase (which Treasury had approved without even informing me) referred to the PIB. Roy Jenkins was very apologetic about the non-consultation but stood out firmly against the reference, much to Hattersley's disgust. (I am constantly intrigued by Roy H's criticisms of Roy J. Is he genuine or just trying to draw me out?)

Monday, May 6

Following my talks with Tommy Balogh last night, I have managed to see Harold at last. I reported to him some of my recent conversations with Roy Hattersley. Once again Roy H. has been expressing his anxiety to me that I am too much of a "hawk" on P & I policy. Personally he hasn't a great deal of use for it and he thinks that we should categorically say that we will not abandon it in 18 months' time and not renew the Bill under Expiring Laws.

How does all this fit in with the

description I have had of him from both Harold and Tommy as Jenkins's running boy? Time and again he has criticized Roy to me saying, for example, that Roy would not recognize a plant productivity bargain if he saw one and telling me I ought to be tougher with the Treasury. I told Harold that I was prepared to fight for any tough policy that was really necessary but don't fancy going out on a limb that is being shot from under me by some of Jenkins's own conspirators. Did we want to go to the stake for renewal powers or not? Was this of great importance to the trade union movement? If we didn't and if it were to become a bargaining point with the trade union group, I would prefer to be the one who proposed it rather than seem to be defending it to the last ditch.

Hattersley was more of a dove

Harold was immensely intrigued about all this and suggested that I should ask to see Jenkins, taking Hattersley with me. I should then force Hattersley to spell out his views in front of Roy while I seemed to remain neutral. Nobody could then accuse me of having advocated a weakening of the policy. In the meantime I should not mention the renewal point in my party meeting speech on Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 8

Late at night I got my meeting with the Chancellor with Roy Hattersley. All went according to plan. I made it clear that Hattersley was more of a dove than I was and drew him out. He spoke up unhesitatingly, so whatever his game is it is not just crude Jenkins sycophancy. Roy listened carefully and

said that he personally doubted whether we could continue an incomes policy indefinitely. What was important to him was that we shouldn't weaken on it for the next vital 18 months. If I would stand firm on that he wouldn't mind abandoning the automatic renewal powers. Well, well, it is all very curious.

Tuesday, May 21

I sat on the front bench for the P & I debate for most of the day with my head and limbs aching. The mood of the House was very curious. When Roy Hattersley came to wind up, he flopped over. Working away vigorously in an effort to stir things up, he aroused more and more of our own left-wingers' hostility while the Tories just chatted impertinently. He, too, sat down limp with incomprehension and disappointment. He said to me that speaking in the House in its mood that night was like trying to pedal a bicycle through a field of rice pudding. I knew exactly what he meant.

Back to the office to prepare for the press conference on our trade union White Paper: an intimidating experience because the lobby was there as well and they were standing round the walls. I had refused to prepare a statement for hand-out on the record, stressing that this was a great advance for the unions. A lot of questions were designed to prove that trade unionists could go to prison and I told them off about that. After, Roy Hattersley congratulated me. "Sometimes I think you do well sometimes not so well. This time you did very well and I don't say so if I don't mean it." He's a funny chap and I am never quite sure where I stand with him.

Extracted from Diaries 1964-70 by Barbara Castle, to be published by Wiedenfeld and Nicolson in Spring 1984.

Amid the Windsor silver

In April 1968, amid the battle over the Cabinet reshuffle that would put her in charge of trade union law and Prices and Income policy, Barbara Castle had to leave London for dinner with The Queen.

Wednesday, April 3, 1968 This time I was due to leave for Windsor where Ted and I had been invited to dine and stay the night. When he heard I was going, Harold said I would have a pleasant time. "But they unpack your bags for you there. Don't do what my sister did. When they opened her bag her corn plasters fell out."

Windsor Castle is an incredible sight. Guards clank arms and a policeman salutes as one sweeps into a huge inner courtyard dominated by the old tower with its high grass bank covered with daffodils. Lord Plunkett and Miss Morrison were waiting to receive us on behalf of the Queen. A few steps took us into an attractive suite of rooms with the most fabulous view right down the park, the length of the broad walk to the copper statue. They told us it was known as the Minister's room, where they always put the Prime Minister. Soft-footed servants moved in silently and unpacked our bags, as Harold said.

We washed and went down a long, long corridor, flanked with Stubbs paintings and showcases full of marvellous porcelain, to the drawing room. It was a relief to find Arnold Goodman there as well as the Italian Ambassador and the Canadian High Commissioner, and the Croslands joined us, too. When the Queen arrived, she went round seriously shaking hands and then stood talking to Princess Anne with an air of almost glib indifference. So I joined in one of my hearty conversations with Philip, who is always easy to talk to. Suddenly to my astonishment he remarked: "I am very sorry Peter Parker never became chairman of the Railways Board. He worked with me, you know, on the Outward Bound thing and I thought he was absolutely first class."

I was next to Prince Charles and I am afraid I rather monopolized him. Again, I realized what we impose upon our royal family. When I asked him if there was any way in which he could continue to do the history work he loved he replied quietly: "No, I'm afraid not. There won't be time. One has to be available."

moreover...
Miles Kington

Channelling the criticism

A BBC television studio. The floor is littered with paper. Young, debonair Nick Birdseye is sitting in one chair. Bruce Denim is sitting in another. The graphics come up: BBC Under Fire!

Birdseye: Hello, and welcome to BBC Under Fire, in which you, the viewers, get a chance to put your complaints to the men at the top. Or rather, in which you get a chance to watch me wade your letters at the men at the top. Today we have Bruce Denim, Head of Viewers' Complaints Programme Dept., who is responsible for programmes such as this. Bruce, I'm going to fire complaints at you, with no punches pulled.

Denim: You do that, and it's the last time you work on this programme.

Birdseye: For instance, we've had absolute shoals of letters saying that there are far too many programmes about viewers' complaints. Absolutely shoals of letters. (He waves a sheet.) There have also been floods of letters saying that there aren't enough chances for viewers to air their worries. Literally floods. What do you have to say to that?

Denim: Well, I think that shows we're getting the balance about right.

Birdseye: One typical letter came from G F Watts of Newcastle.

Voice Over: (doing rough imitation of Geordie accent) "Sometimes I think there are far too many programmes featuring whining viewers. Other times I think there should be more."

Denim: I think that proves my point. Thank you, Mr Watts.

Birdseye: Mrs Goldspoon of Leeds writes to say this.

Voice Over: "My feeling is that the men at the top of the BBC never accept any criticism. They never admit they're at fault anything." Bruce?

Denim: Mr Denim to you lad. Well, I don't accept this criticism at all. I think Mrs Goldspoon is quite wrong about this. We do accept criticism from time to time, I don't think we're at all at fault here.

Birdseye: Can you, in fact, think of any instance where the BBC did accept criticism and do something about it?

Denim: Certainly. A Mr Adams wrote to us in 1977, saying he couldn't stick Nationwide. Six years later we took the programme off.

Birdseye: Any other examples?

Denim: Not that I can think off. But I think you've missed the purpose of programmes like this. It isn't to get changes made - it's to give the viewers a forum for their ideas and to let them have a look at the bigwigs like me.

Birdseye: But not to change anything?

Denim: Certainly not. What's the point of paying people like me large sums of money to run the place if you then let the viewers do it?

Birdseye: A Mr Ken Winston of Brixton writes to say this.

Voice Over: "The next time one of your smug heads of department comes and tells us he knows best, I'd appreciate it if you'd leap up and belt him one at the end of the programme."

Birdseye: Any comments?

Denim: Yes. First, I used to do some amateur boxing. Secondly, Mr Winston, the reason we all look smug is that we don't appear on programmes like this to impress the viewers - it's to impress all the other heads of departments who are looking in to see us discredited. Life in the BBC is pretty savage, you know, and none of our jobs is secure. So my job is to sit here looking as confident as possible.

Birdseye: And are you?

Denim: Not at all. One false move, and I could be put in charge of Low IQ Quiz Games. A lot of people think I made a terrible mistake putting on this programme.

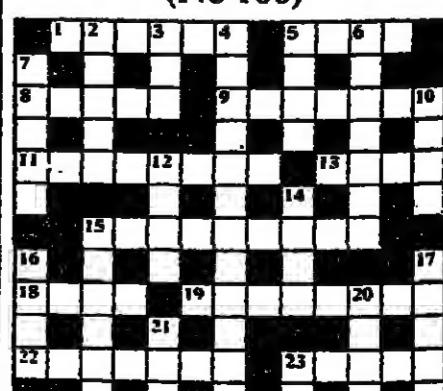
Birdseye: Do you?

Denim: Oh no. I think it's a tremendous success. Perhaps the format, duration, time-slot, concept and location could be changed, but basically I think it's terrific.

Birdseye: Bruce Denim, thank you very much.

(Birdseye leaps up and proceeds to knock Denim's block off. Credits roll up: BBC Under Fire!)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 166)



ACROSS
 1 Steel money (6)
 2 Level with sex (5)
 3 Mine (3)
 4 Testing time (6,2,3)
 5 Dip in soup (4)
 6 Slightly hungry (7)
 7 Selected (5)
 8 Iranian Shite leader (9)
 10 Eradicare (4)
 11 SF film saga (4,4)
 12 Social upstart (?)
 13 Chap (5)
 14 Smudge (4)
 15 Acetyl salicylic acid (10)
 16 Exchange (4)
 17 Wry (5)
 18 Entwine wool (4)
 19 Coral lagoon edge (10)
 20 Most excellent (4)
 21 Spongy ground (5)
 22 Horde (5)
 23 Aloe (5)
 24 Peck (7)

DOWN
 1 Lea 13 Ugly 16 April 17 Exempt 18 Pett
 2 Gear 21 Glaze, 22 Jona 23 That 25 Ap
 3 Usual 29 Embargo 30 Greenkeeper
 4 Denim 2 Avail 3 Star 4 Noel 5 EFTA
 5 Rennet 7 Scrumptious 8 Descretion
 6 Espirit 14 Yet 15 Helias 19 Languor 20 Get
 72 Horde 25 Aloe 26 Peck 27 Able

SOLUTION TO No 165
ACROSS: 1. Raison d'être 9. Charade 10. Tugs
 11. Lea 13. Ugly 16. April 17. Exempt 18. Pett
 20. Gear 21. Glaze, 22. Jona 23. That 25. Ap
 28. Usual 29. Embargo 30. Greenkeeper
DOWN: 2. 2 Avail 3. Star 4. Noel 5. EFTA
 6. Rennet 7. Scrumptious 8. Descretion
 16. Espirit 14. Yet 15. Helias 19. Languor 20. Get
 24. Horde 25. Aloe 26. Peck 27. Able

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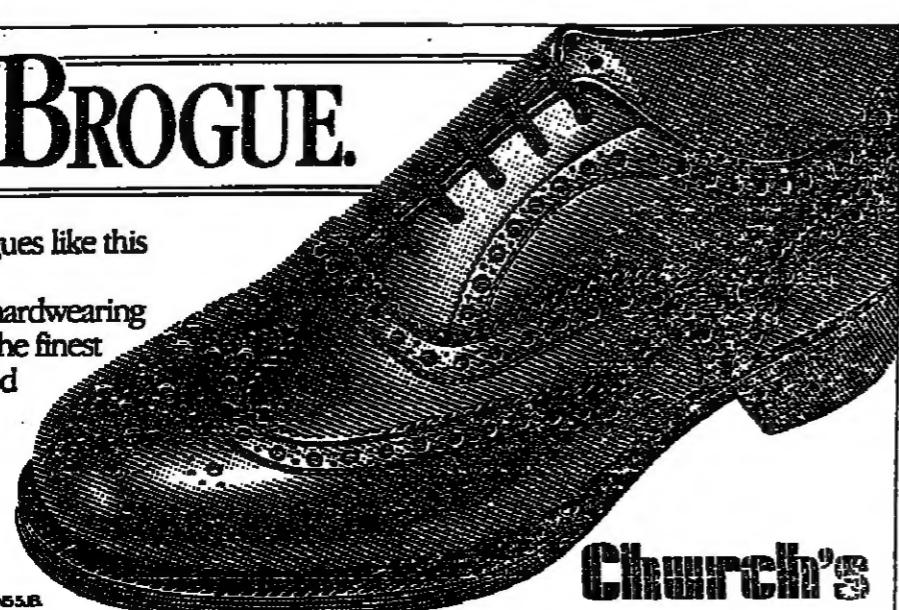
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Comfortable casablanca: Deep jade and bright navy abstract-block wool sweater £25. Navy and white multi-striped Indian chintz shirt £25. Both from Creole, 35 Dover St, W1. Lovat green wool trousers from Browns, 27 South Molton St, W1. Moccasin laced crepe-soled shoes £64 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3. Hat by Kevin at Michelinjohns. Photographs by Nick Briggs.

James Conlon dons white tie and tails as other men slip on a sweater. He is the leading young conductor of his generation, travelling through Europe from his native America for the months of the year. On Friday and next week at the Festival Hall the London Philharmonic Orchestra will interpret from his baton the great romantic composers — Liszt, Berlioz and Brahms.

In private, 33-year-old James Conlon is not the flamboyant figure he appears to be as master of an orchestra. And in spite of his burgeoning fame he is determined to hold on to his own private life, preferring to keep a low profile — literally, since that is the view that many of his audience have of him in concert.

"There are people in America who live off knowing what music stars eat for breakfast," he says. "I don't want to lose the privileges of being a private person."

For his performance Conlon always wears conventional tails, a tuxedo or white dinner jacket for the summer.

"Tails are comfortable to wear and give more freedom than a regular jacket," he says. "Conductors are almost the only people left who wear them and I think they look good — even if the concert audiences now show up in anything but evening dress."

Other musicians — from Riccardo Muti to Liberace — have been known to add their own sartorial style to the concert hall. James Conlon thinks differently. "I believe that the only drama appropriate to an orchestra should be in the

music, not in the extraneous drama of clothes," he says.

His private wardrobe consists of high style suits, from internationally fashionable tailors like Cerruti and Armani. He buys mainly off-the-peg, although a trip to Hong Kong yielded some made-to-measure suits — and a new set of tails.

He inevitably wears casual clothes when studying a score or relaxing between performances, but he prefers the sharper angles of tailoring. "I always feel," he says drily, "that only people like Charlton Heston know so perfectly how to sprawl."

The self-conscious, macho Italian style is decidedly not his own, even though Italy — its architecture and antiquities — is his first love. "I feel my soul is in the Mediterranean countries," he says. "It's a strange paradox that I should have made my first trip to Europe only when I was 20. Yet now when I go back to New York I love it much more than I used to."

The geometrically patterned sweaters, fine flannels and Lovat green wool trousers that Conlon chose for the photographs reflect his compromise between comfort and elegance.

"I don't think about my power as a conductor," he claims. "It is such a fragile thing. I realize constantly how little I can do. I see conducting as a sobering and humbling experience."

Rus in urbe

Illustrations by JOHN BABBAGE

"This is a customer-led boom," says Marks & Spencer of its range of tailored tweed jackets introduced this winter by public demand.

Men are smartening themselves up by disinterring the tweed jackets buried by pop fashion twenty years ago. It is part of the "public school" look made fashionable by Bridgestone. Another Country and an emphasis on reactionary chic.

Designers are in the vanguard of the new feel for country tweeds — especially master tailor Yves Saint Laurent. He has played on that favourite French theme of "Le British Look" to produce a range of lightweight tweeds for jackets and suits that would not frighten the horses.

The point about the new tweeds is that they are designed for young men and for work, rather than the middle-aged man's idea of weekend tweeds. "It's a country look for the city," says Austin Reed's Graham Tonge about a soft tweed jacket with Norfolk pockets.

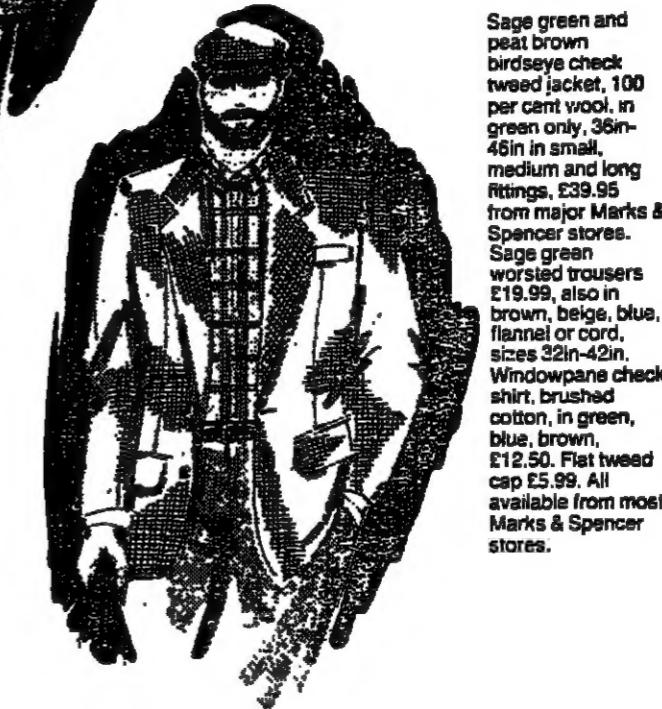
M & S is even selling the tweeds as two way outfits: a tweed jacket with matching trousers or toning flannels, so that you buy three pieces and have twice the wear from them.



Lovat green herringbone jacket in chevron herringbone wool, sizes 36in-44in, by Oscar Jacobson £110. Green flannel trousers, also grey, navy, brown, charcoal, 32in-40in, £25.50. Both from all branches of Austin Reed. Cream Viyella button-down shirt £23.95; yellow knitted tie £8.25 by Christian Dior, both from Austin Reed, Regent Street.



Fern green herringbone jacket with rust and blue oversize and leather buttons, matching plus fours £290. White cotton button-down shirt with green, rust and blue check £25. Knitted tie £9.99. Tan leather belt £25.50. Knitted long socks £7.25. All from Saint Laurent Five Gauche, 84 Brompton Road, SW3 and 73 New Bond Street, W1.



Sage green and peat brown birdseye check tweed jacket, 100 per cent wool, in green only, 36in-45in in small, medium and long fittings, £39.95 from major Marks & Spencer stores. Sage green worsted trousers £19.99, also in brown, beige, blue, flannel or cord, sizes 32in-42in. Windowpane check shirt, brushed cotton, in green, blue, brown, £12.50. Flat tweed cap £5.99. All available from most Marks & Spencer stores.



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Abbey habit?

Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi, has pledged the support of the Jewish community to the restoration of Westminster Abbey following an intriguing appeal by the Duke of Edinburgh.

As president of the money-raising Westminster Abbey Trust, Prince Philip took advantage of the recent discovery in the Abbey's archives of some letters from Jewish merchants to the Crown enclosing money towards the rebuilding of the abbey in the thirteenth century in order to facilitate his appeal.

At the Prince's suggestion Sir Immanuel is now having talks with Sir John Davis, who is leading the appeal for money for the cleaning and repair of the abbey, to discuss ways of enlisted Jewish support.

Conscious of Jewish associations with Westminster Abbey, including the Jerusalem Chamber and works of Jewish interest in the Abbey library, Sir Immanuel is anxious to overcome religious reservations about his support.

In a letter to Prince Philip he says: "The support of a house of worship of another faith is in a rather special category, and I want to explore with Sir John the possibility of associating the approach of Jewish donors with some phase of the appeal not directly connected with worship, such as perhaps the library or other amenities provided by the abbey."

Top-scoring job

The Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), a leading forum for military debate in Britain for 152 years, has just placed itself under civilian command for the very first time.

Sir Clive Rose, a retired diplomat, has succeeded General Sir Harry Tuzo as chairman of the ruling council in a move comparable with that of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) which recently did the same thing in reverse by picking an admiral as its new director.

The RUSI, most of whose members are military men, serving or retired, stands in Whitehall opposite the equestrian statue of Earl Haig - who knew a thing or two about turning civilians into cannon fodder.

But Sir Clive's neo-militarists are impeccably anyway. Not only did he crown a distinguished Foreign Office career as British ambassador to Nato but served during the war in the Rifle Brigade - now part of the Royal Green Jackets whose soubriquet, "the Black Mafia," reflects their success in winning top jobs in the Army.

BARRY FANTONI



"But when will Terry Wogan sleep?"

Under the Weber

Pretty clarinetist Sabine Meyer, whose appointment last year to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra landed her conductor, Herbert von Karajan in hot water, seems unable to avoid controversy. Her first recording has now been angrily challenged by Gramophone Magazine, on the grounds that what purports to be chamber work by Carl Maria von Weber is, in fact, the unquestioned Opus 32 of a man called Kuffner. Naturally, Weber's name sells better, and it is true that the work was once loosely attributed to him. The record company, Deutsche Grammophon, believe it has satisfied the Trades Descriptions Act, by placing Kuffner's name in brackets behind Weber's on the cover. It has also offered to provide a revised sleeve note for anyone who wants, but refuses outright to remove the spurious name of Weber from the disc.

Bewitched

Is the forthcoming attraction on *Psychics and Mystics* at the Brighton Conference Centre beginning to take its toll of Derek Gladwin, chairman of the Labour conference arrangements committee? Referring yesterday to the private witch-hunt session on the expulsion of Militant supporters, Gladwin drew the attention of delegates to resolutions on "witchcraft".

Telephone engineers who, among other things, are responsible for installing official phone taps are themselves beset by security problems. A six-man committee of the Post Office Engineering Union, drawing up plans for guerrilla action against the Government's privatisation programme, is meeting amid strict security and has now resolved to the use of code names. This is to prevent leakages of information before the action starts. A work-to-rule which started yesterday is, according to an early seepage, code-named *Tan* - that is "I" for international telephone exchanges.

PHS

Mr Bush's reducing medicine

Once again the appalling candour endemic to American politicians has embarrassed their reclusive British allies. Just when Whitehall was congratulating itself that the issue of the British and French nuclear missiles had been removed from the negotiating tables at Geneva, Vice-President George Bush has apparently replaced it. He told reporters at a lunch in Washington last Thursday that an answer had to be found for the British and French missiles if the "idealist goal of significant reductions" in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers was to be achieved.

The subsequent flurry of explanations and clarifications has done no more than tidy up the edges.

But the core of his remarks remains uncomfortably true. Right now these allied missiles are excluded from all consideration, and as he said: "Someone has to come up with a better answer to that".

It was bad luck for Sir Geoffrey Howe that Bush's musings should have followed so closely upon the Foreign Secretary's own reference to the topic in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly. The contrast between the Vice-President's brisk commonsense and the Foreign Secretary's carefully crafted ambiguities was striking.

"It would be absurd, as things stand," he said, "for us to seek to trade reductions with a superpower. But we have never said 'never'. On the contrary, we have made it clear that, if the Soviet and United States strategic arsenals were very substantially reduced, and if no significant changes had occurred in Soviet defensive capabilities, Britain would want to review her position and to consider how best she could contribute to arms control in the light of the reduced threat."

Sifted for policy implications, that offered eight propositions:

1. That the size of nuclear force Britain needs is so intimately related to the scale of the Soviet arsenal that only after substantial Soviet reductions could Britain consider cutting her own force.

2. That developments in the size or sophistication of Soviet ballistic missile defences are a determinant of British nuclear needs.

3. That if the Soviets substantially cut their nuclear forces, this would reduce the threat to Britain.

4. That Britain could at any future time be so confident that the Soviet Union had abandoned particular capabilities against this country that we in turn could change our targeting requirements against the Soviet Union.

5. That Britain either has now, or will have in the foreseeable future, a nuclear force large enough to be cut while still remaining adequate to our needs.

6. That the British government actually has a coherent policy as to what our nuclear "needs" are.

7. That the only form of negotiation open to Britain would be a straight trading of reductions with the Soviet Union.

8. That, in the meantime, a hint that Britain would at some stage be prepared to consider a unilateral reduction in her forces is an adequate arms control policy.

Now, all, or some, or none, of these propositions may be true. My own score card runs: proposition 2



"...it might end, you know," said Alice to herself, "in my going out altogether, like a candle."

certainly true; propositions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 very dubious; proposition 5 more complicated than it seems. The point is that no British government has ever published any evidence to substantiate even one of them.

The eighth proposition - that Howe's statement is adequate at least as a holding operation - differs from the others, of course, in that they refer to matters of fact or are deducible from reasonably well-established/deterrence theory. Howe's statement, by contrast, is a political judgment. Will it in fact suffice?

The first point to be made is that Howe's idea of reductions *after* a super-power deal is at odds with Bush's apparent view that allied systems need to be included *before* a deal is possible. Bush is surely right.

The Soviet Union has good reason to take British and French nuclear modernization plans seriously. It will not be assuaged by Howe's statement; would a British government be content with so vague a Soviet promise?

The other point, however, is that an offer to include the British and

French missiles would make not the slightest difference to the fading prospects for the Euromissile talks at Geneva - unless the offer were accompanied by the concession that Moscow really wants, which is that no American long-range nuclear weapons will be deployed in Europe.

But if Nato were willing to offer this, then Moscow would strike a deal regardless of the British and French systems. So in substance our missiles are irrelevant to those talks.

But they continue to have a political resonance. Andropov's offer to talk to reduce SS-20 deployments in Europe to match British and French systems has a superficial "fairness" which had given it great appeal in Western Europe. The scale of Labour's defeat may have castigated the "peace movement" in Britain; and in Germany the prospects for a "hot autumn" suddenly look a good deal cooler. But, as every opinion poll demonstrates, the crowds on the streets are only a fraction - and a tiny one at that - of millions in Western Europe who remain perturbed by the implications of Nato's planned deployments.

In the long run, a prudent political leader like Mrs Thatcher needs to do everything she can to reassure that silent majority, because in the debates which are only just starting about the wider problems of Nato's nuclear strategy, she and her colleagues throughout Europe are going to need all the political credit they can muster. So the issue goes much wider than merely the immediate degree of dissent over Pershing and cruise missiles.

Chancellor Kohl sees this. For more than a year his people have been making it clear to Britain (and to France) that Bonn would be relieved if the allied missiles could be brought unequivocally within one or other arms control forum. The phrases have been polite, even oblique, but the concern is real. Washington has indicated, just as politely, that in principle the US had some sympathy with Bonn's position - though the technical question about precisely how British and French systems might be included in, say, START have daunted American analysts.

Up to now, Britain has had two alibis for inaction. France, we have always said, would never agree to include its own nuclear forces in any negotiation, so nothing would be gained by Britain's inclusion. But President Mitterrand had begun to undercut that. In little-noticed remarks of his own at the United Nations last week, Mitterrand talked of the possibility of a disarmament conference of the five main nuclear powers. So there is movement in Paris.

The second alibi for inaction has been that the small size of Britain's Polaris fleet precluded further reductions. But the spectacular increase in firepower conferred by the Trident II, which Britain is to acquire to replace Polaris, calls in question that argument, at least in the absence of a more detailed accounting by the government of the size of force Britain needs, and to accomplish what role. (Though my own estimate is that the Trident II in fact gives Britain less "surplus" than many people think.)

So there is no excuse for continued passivity. And Mrs Thatcher surely has good political grounds for movement. Arms control and disarmament remain according to the polls, one of her least persuasive policy areas; and Dr David Owen and the new Labour leaders will surely attack that weakness.

The Foreign Secretary's apparent wariness about actual negotiations may be well founded. As Henry Kissinger once said: "A thin man is very unwise if he challenges a fat man to a dieting contest. Should Britain, for example, demand a place at the START table, as Dr Owen envisaged doing when he was Foreign Secretary? How would Washington view that? How would Washington react to that? There are other ways of tackling the problem. In a recent address to Chatham House, Colonel Jonathan Alford of JISS made the interesting suggestion that Britain could announce some ceiling on the number of warheads it proposes to instill on Trident.

The idea is worth exploring; and so is the question of what we might do in return. But then, almost anything would be preferable to the present state of paralysis.

Roger Scruton

Responses from the house of the dead

Enoch Powell is surely right: we did over-react to the shooting down of the Korean airliner. For we treated this disaster as though actual human beings were accountable for it. We assumed, as we assume again and again, and always to our cost, that the Soviet system is one of rational decision-making, in which living, feeling creatures make choices for which they are subsequently held publicly liable. Until we learn that is not so, we shall be the victims of our own generosity, which leads us to interpret inhuman dangers in merely human terms.

But surely, you will say, the Soviet system is controlled, in the end, by human beings? Surely there are people at the top, who have the power to respond to circumstances and to make the necessary adjustments? After all, what was our visitor afraid of, if there are not people somewhere, with an interest in shutting him up, and with the power to do so?

If such an event happened in the West, there would be the following consequences: an outcry would be sent up by the media; the parliamentary opposition would join in, as would many members of the governing party, forcing the leadership to take action at the highest level. A public process of retribution would be initiated, designed to discover the culprit and to punish him. The state would accept responsibility for its military arm, and admit moral and legal liability towards the victims. Compensation would be claimed, sued for, and awarded; apologies would be offered; and most important of all, steps would be taken to ensure that the episode did not recur. Such a process is rational, scrutable, and above all, human. It is also an essential manifestation of self-correcting government.

Up to now, Britain has had two alibis for inaction. France, we have always said, would never agree to include its own nuclear forces in any negotiation, so nothing would be gained by Britain's inclusion. But President Mitterrand had begun to undercut that. In little-noticed remarks of his own at the United Nations last week, Mitterrand talked of the possibility of a disarmament conference of the five main nuclear powers. So there is movement in Paris.

It is important to realize that not one of those consequences could occur in the Soviet Union. All channels of communication are controlled by the state, and no journalist dares raise his voice in protest. There is no parliamentary opposition, and indeed no legal opposition of any kind. Nor is there any serious possibility of expressing publicly one's disagreement with the party line. In short, there is no public opinion in the Soviet Union - not, at least, in the proper sense of that expression, according to which it denotes a corrective pressure on the powers that be. No process of retribution could be publicly initiated or conducted, nor could it be sustained with any confidence who the culprit was, or under what instructions he had acted. The state could not assume legal responsibility, since it cannot be bound by the decisions of its law courts, nor would any individual be so foolhardy as to stand up and accuse it before a judge whose decision it controls.

No one is in a position to offer apologies sincerely, since no one is in a position to ensure that the episode will not recur. We are faced, not with an institution of human government, but with an impersonal machine which cannot adjust itself according to the logic of rational choice. Its logic is the logic of fear - a fear so ubiquitous that, when a recent member of a Russian delegation to Edinburgh University gave utterance to a human doubt about the Soviet action, he left the country cravenly protesting in the loudest possible terms that he had been tricked into expressing it. No doubt he is now being treated

as the same fear as those beneath him. Those at the top, acting from the same fear as those beneath them, for the system may strike at any time, without respect for rank - deliberated over whether to accept it. If they did so, it is not because they believed it to be true - truth can no more play a part in their calculations than any other concept derived from the honest interplay of human emotion. The excuse was accepted as the most likely propagation, offered to a machine that daily threatens to destroy the power of those whom it raised into eminence.

The impersonality of the communist state is not easy to understand. The huge dangers with which its subjects are daily confronted seem to come from nowhere, while threatening everyone who accepts responsibility for his own existence and dares to be a man. Franz Kafka described the workings of this machine in a prophetic book, the moral of which many of our statesmen, including Mr Powell, have yet to learn. When they have learnt it, they will also know why *The Castle*, along with every other work by Prague's greatest writer, is now banned in the country of his birth.

Paul Pickering

American football gets the bird

Hector the talking raven I adopted at London Zoo narrowly missed the nose of a noisy American tourist after the foolhardy man stuck it through the mesh of the cage saying: "I don't believe that crows are dangerous."

As the two-inch beak lunged at him and the infernal creature clung on by razor-sharp talons to the bars shouting "Hector" at the top of his voice, the man became a believer.

The bird has been enormously tetchy of late, not as you may suppose because of the large number of visiting Americans - he was banned from the Tower of London for his one-bird war against the US - but because of something he finds even more insulting. An American football team has been founded called the London Ravens.

Ravens of course are the most intelligent of birds and therefore would have nothing whatsoever to do with putting on many layers of padding and running at each other, heads down until they crashed. What is more, offending these peevish birds often results in the culprits meeting a hideous end.

London Ravens are run by an American-sounding Englishman Mr Max Henry-Randall. "The original people who formed the team and thought up the name were dropped because they were not good enough. I don't know where they went." The curse of Hector already appears to have been at work.

Why does anyone like the game? Mr Henry-Randall explained: "I went over to the States and played for 13 years. It is the most violent sport I know but there is a tremendous pleasure in working as a team. The whole object of the game is moving the ball up the field." It is in golf too, but whereas golfers just get to wear the occasional pretty sweater, football players have a whole wardrobe.

Many men tired of fixing plastic accessories on their Ford Escorts have taken up the game and are now fixing shoulder pads on themselves, not forgetting the fetching knickerbockers and T-shirts emblazoned with something suggestive like Rams, or more improbably Dolphins. Can you imagine a Flapper foolish enough to play this game?

When I asked Mr Henry-Randall if I could speak to the captain of his team he said: "There's no such animal. There are offensive coordinators, defensive coordinators..."

and went on with a list which could have escaped from a tutorial on structuralism.

"The Ravens" are becoming the best team in Britain and ultimately we will go to the States. We are just finishing our summer season with a game against Northwich Spartans. He made it seem all very grand.

Unfortunately, according to the experts British American football teams are what Charlie Brown and Snoopy are to baseball. "They are not even junior High School standard," said Dr Ken Thomas, referring to these Sunday afternoon gladiators.

Dr Thomas joined the brain drain in the 1960s and spent a lot of his time watching American football. While other academics were content to bring back the odd Navajo rug he returned with an unbounded enthusiasm for the professional game and has written two books on the subject for Channel 4.

Not that he plays: "Do you think I'm that stupid? I'm 11 stone dripping wet and I regard my body as an insult to evolution. But I have been trying for 13 years to interest people in the game. The only trouble is that anyone thinks he can put on a helmet and pads and go out and play. But a central part of the game is physical contact and he is just going to get hurt. The American kids on TV will have been toughening themselves for 15 years."

The London Ravens have not had such practice. "We saw them play an American Air Force side," said Mr Phil Grace of *Touchdown* magazine. "They lost about 30-nil and some of them are still recovering from their injuries." This cheered Hector up.

"But they are the only British team with a full set of equipment," went on Mr Grace. "We are a little bit worried about pushing such teams because it is a dangerous sport and breakages can be serious. Really the game is a mixture of ballet, chess and grievous bodily harm."

Hector was at first suspicious: I had something to do with the American team and had been demanding further contributions to his coffers to keep him in rats through the winter. He also wanted me to take him to a game next season where he can yell: "Who's a pretty boy then?" from the touchline, in the hope of encouraging more of the London Ravens into the accident wards. The bird is just a raven lunatic.



Seymour Hersh: "The boys are back... they're unbeatable"

He was offered the advance again, took it, and went Henry-hunting for four years. If Kissinger might seem yesterday's man this side of the Atlantic, the US does not seem to have lost its appetite for more details: the book has so far sold 150,000 copies. His contacts in the Washington bureaucracy have been nurtured and traded with during a career which had begun as an agency reporter covering the Pentagon and subsequently taken off with the first detailed description of the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. As with many left-of-centre Americans of his generation, Vietnam has loomed large in his life: in the late 1960s, he went on the anti-war lecture circuit and was briefly press secretary to the doomed presidential campaign of Senator Eugene McCarthy.

Meeting Hersh, it is difficult to imagine how his interviewee found enough space between his tumbling sentences to give him so much material. He talks like a man running to stay ahead of new things that are occurring to him to say. It is not difficult to picture him - as his detractors sometimes have - yelling down the phone at recalcitrant sources. People describe him as driven and he gives the faint impression of lingering regret that he did not break the biggest story of them all. Watergate.

He did run Woodward and Bernstein a close second, moving into the gap they left when the



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BACK TO SQUARE ONE

Miss Patricia Hewitt, who is Mr Neil Kinnock's new head of public relations, plainly hopes to bring to her new job the skills of thought-management she learned as secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Somewhat ominously, she told a BBC-TV interviewer yesterday about her approach to the presentation of Labour policy. "We're going to have to control people like you," she told her interviewer, with the most affective of smiles, in order to make sure that Labour put over the message it wanted to put over.

It is not so easy to condition the media of communications on behalf of the politicians as it sometimes is on behalf of a small pressure group in private words with media friends. For the main business of the politicians is to speak for themselves through television and newspapers to the public, and when the politicians of a party do not speak with agreement on major questions of policy, the public notices. There is fortunately not much that public relations experts can do to prevent it.

There is certainly little that Miss Hewitt, or even Mr Kinnock, can do to explain it away if the politicians who wish to form the next Labour government cannot bring themselves to agree on a defence policy which is supported by a sufficient number of their followers to make it a practical proposition, and is also acceptable to the public. The

eruption over defence policy in the National Executive Committee on the very day of Mr Kinnock's election as leader showed how difficult this will be.

The difficulty which contributed so much to Labour's election defeat was nowhere more palpable than over defence policy. Labour was officially committed to the unconditional British renunciation of all nuclear weapons and the removal of all US nuclear weapons from Britain. Struggling against this policy, however, the most responsible part of the old Labour leadership argued that Polaris should at least be thrown into international arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union as a bargaining counter. That was also the sense of a new defence policy statement agreed by the NEC last week, which also had the effect of removing the pre-election commitment to achieve a non-nuclear strategy in a single parliament. It seemed at least to offer Mr Kinnock a more open position from which to fashion a modified defence policy.

Yet on Sunday, the NEC contradicted this hope by refusing to accept a request from Mr Kinnock that the conference should be asked tomorrow to remit an out-and-out unilateralist resolution put forward by the Transport and General Workers' Union. This proposes that all nuclear weapons systems should be scrapped "unconditionally".

FUNDING FOR THE ARTS

Our national museums are funded directly by government. This arrangement suits them well. Our national performing companies, on the other hand, are funded indirectly through the Arts Council, which distributes an annual grant between 1,200 different clients. One third of its grants to English companies goes to just four, the big national drama, ballet and opera companies, whose status as world centres of excellence cannot be kept up at cut rate. The other claimants loudly protest that this disparity is shameful evidence of elitism and waste.

Yesterday's report on the Royal Opera and the Royal Shakespeare Company sets out options for eliminating this perpetual strife, by making grants directly to them. By implication, the same change could also be made in the funding of the National Theatre and the Coliseum, and then the Arts Council would be spared (or largely spared) the invidious task of deciding what share they should have, and could concentrate on satisfying its other clients, who would no longer have an interest in deriding the national companies. A proposal on similar lines was made last year by a Commons committee, with emphasis on the analogy with national museums.

The analogy is dubious, and the proposal is naive. There is less politics in the activities of

museums, and less room for argument about good housekeeping. The Arts Council has responded with energetic hostility, and no wonder, because the plan would effectively deprive it of what has generally been regarded as its central function.

This major step towards political centralisation will have its effect on local support — on the councils which as a matter of national policy have been caught over the years into making funds available for local companies. This process has done much to improve links between performers and their communities. The change would reinforce the effect of the government's plans to abolish the six metropolitan counties, which has grave and as yet scarcely-considered dangers for local ties with the arts. The major cities have historically fostered the arts as an aspect of civic pride. Cities can afford such pride, within limits, but districts have neither the resources nor the motive. The state will have to step in to cover part or the whole of the shortfall. Councils all over Britain will see, and ask why they should trouble to find money for the arts from their own hard-pressed budgets. The national arts lobby may well rally to the big four companies and leave the Arts Council grant vulnerable. And all the brickbats, and more, which at present fall on the patient shoulders of Sir William Rees-Mogg will fall on those of the Minister of the Arts.

TRUTH ON TRIAL

The Polish Government's declared intention of staging a trial of four leading members of the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR) on serious charges of plotting against the state is depressing confirmation that the abolition of martial law was a farce performed to gain concessions from the West rather than a genuine attempt to seek some conciliation between people and regime. The script is poorly written and badly performed, but General Jaruzelski appears to believe that if he perseveres long enough he may eventually have some success in reducing active support for Solidarity at home and encouraging indifference abroad. Mr Arthur Scargill's criticisms of Solidarity suggest that this belief is not without some foundation.

One of the few indications that the Polish Government is capable in any way of moving with the times is its use of television for the particularly sordid propaganda. In August the underground Solidarity leader Wladyslaw Hardek was produced to read on television a written statement full of official propaganda clichés in which he described as futile his former clandestine activities. This form of anti-dissident action has been widely applied in the USSR for more than a decade and seems yet another aspect of Moscow's fraternal help for General Jaruzelski. One of the earliest

examples was the televised "confessions" of Father Dimitry Dudko after he had been subjected to months of intensive interrogation. On his release he expressed his bitter regret at having yielded to pressure and fully revealed the extortionate methods used.

The regime operates on the

conviction that more people see the televised performance than learn the genuine explanation circulated months later in clandestine publications; it is hoped that if enough mud is thrown, some will stick. The crude fabrications against Mr Lech Walesa illustrate this point. Even if no-one is fooled by the original programme, a tiny seed of doubt may be planted in some minds, to be nourished later by some of the worse aspects of human nature: spite, envy and a sneaking delight at the humbling of the eminent.

Western broadcasts in Polish help combat this shameful process by spreading the information published in the show-and-so underground newspapers still appearing in Poland and passed eagerly from hand to hand. One of the KOR leaders now facing trial, the historian Adam Michnik, had his letters from prison printed by the clandestine Circle publishing house. The weekly bulletin of Warsaw Solidarity Tygodnik Mazzowsze recently carried an interview in which Mr Michnik

Strong line with the Kremlin

From Dr David Painter

Sir, Your leading article of October 1 was deeply disappointing and disturbing in its unqualified support for Mrs Thatcher's bellicosity in Washington.

Not everyone in this world feels obliged to owe allegiance either to the Pentagon or the Kremlin. No country in this world has a monopoly of virtue or peace, or freedom, least of all the United States and to offer unquestioning support to the latter contributes nothing to international harmony or to the relief of tension. Rhetoric can kill.

Neither Mrs Thatcher nor your leading article took the slightest account either of the non-aligned nations or of the fact that Great Britain is still nominally at least a sovereign country. Has Mrs Thatcher no conception of the need for this country to take its own initiatives in international disarmament rather than blindly march along behind whatever president happens to sit in the White House?

Those of us who endorse the Prime Minister's radical and realistic policies at home would be immensely heartened if she would only show the same kind of down-to-earth, no-nonsense approach to foreign affairs instead of indulging in the kind of demagogic cold war hyperbole which pleases no one but the military hardliners who complement each other's activities in the armed forces of the two superpowers.

Mrs Thatcher should be content to be herself, self-made, not a pale and rather dangerous replica of Winston Churchill. I don't know what she does to the Russians, but by God she frightens me.

Your very truly,
DAVID PAINTER,
27 Gabalfa Road,
Swindon,
October 1.

From Dr E. L. Rutherford

Sir, You report the Prime Minister today as saying: "We had our Polaris deterrent long before there were any INF missiles stationed in Europe, or before they were even thought of."

This statement is curious, since the first British Polaris boat was not operational until June 1968. Russia already had 250 missiles capable of delivering megaton warheads on Europe in 1958; various sources give figures as high as 750 missiles by 1963.

The truth seems to be that the Prime Minister wishes to dismiss any missiles before the SS20 as of no consequence, which would imply the justice of the "zero option". Her willpower may bring about a political consensus in the West that this is so, but the adverse consequences if Russia does not agree must be faced by all of us.

Should not the Prime Minister's case be based on something more solid than untrue statements?

Yours faithfully,
EVAN RUTHERFORD,
63 Greenhill,
Wirksworth,
Derby.
September 30.

Funding of health care

From Dr Alan B. Shrank

Sir, Mr Bruce-Gardyne (feature, September 28) suggested that patients in mainland EEC countries should be entitled to benefits of discarding superfluous lemons from English spelling. Computers and poor readers would not be the only beneficiaries from such a reform.

I recently helped a visiting Brazilian professor release a paper he was to read to a medical conference. He was naturally struggling with the pronunciation of such words as "rough" and "bow". He finally said: "We in the medical world and we Brazilians generally

Surely a far more important attribute of an insurance-based system of funding medical care is that it is demand-determined. Those requiring health care seek it; insurance agencies, whether managed by the state, trade unions or private insurance companies, pay the charges and, as costs rise, premiums and taxes rise to meet them.

The level of service is thus determined by public demand. Furthermore, more funds go where there is more demand and the better care offered. This is in total contrast to the UK system, where the level and quality of medical care is determined by Government, which alone decides how much of the gross domestic product is spent on health.

EEC countries spend an average of 40 per cent more on health care than we do, but this provides for enough general medical facilities to avoid waiting lists for consultations and admissions to hospital for treatment as well as for special facilities like kidney units. Thus the elderly and the young are not denied life-saving care, which is the position in the UK, to its utter disgrace.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN B. SHRANK,
20 Crescent Place,
Town Walls,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
September 28.

Body and mind

From Professor Michael Baum

Sir, Two recent letters in The Times have finally crystallised the central issue in the "body and mind" controversy. Denis Haviland (September 14) discusses the British Medical Association (BMA) enquiry because of the scientific method which will be employed, claiming that it will produce "little more than nonsense"; whereas John Dawson (September 21) reiterated the BMA stance on scientific method as a philosophy for approaching the truth about the value of alternative therapies.

The controversy therefore does not relate to the methods of treatment espoused by the orthodox and alternative schools but to the philosophical approach to their evaluation. The philosophy of alternative medicine dates back to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cause of some troubles at TV-am

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, Derek Mercer, in his otherwise excellent article (The Times, September 30), writes:

As with the more public blood-letting at TV-am, it is the fate of the much-vaunted "mission to explain" that lifts the internal melodrama into something of public consequence.

It must have seemed so easy in the mid-1970s when Peter Jay and John Ertz, now programme controllers at London Weekend Television, coined the phrase that came to haunt Jay at TV-am.

There are three misconceptions here:

(a) The "internal melodrama" was logically and historically unconnected with the "mission to explain" (or any other objective programme or business consideration) and should not be dignified as of "public consequence" by bogus association with such serious ideas;

(b) It did not seem at all easy in the mid-seventies to challenge the most cherished preconceptions of the "green eye-shade and snide-jacket" establishment of television news-and-current-affairs, with its twin inheritance of reflexes from the Gateshead news desk and from Hollywood; and

(c) I am not at all haunted by the phrase (though I would rather people remembered that I always couched it with "an equal mission to entertain"), that I always spoke of "a popular daily newspaper of the air" and that the model I always cited was Sydney Jacobson's *Daily Mirror*, only by our failure in the first few weeks even to try to make the kind of programmes we had talked about and the undeserved damage which this failure caused to the careers of many excellent and

dedicated people — presenters, reporters, technicians, salesmen and others — whose fault it absolutely was not.

The reasons why at TV-am, instead of Jacobson's vigorous and intelligent *Mirror*, we got *The Guardian* without the flair, are too tedious — and too painful — to explain here. Suffice it to say that the captain of the ship should accept, did accept, and does accept the blame — for being so preoccupied with the business, sales and operations parts of his ship that he failed till battle was joined to realize sufficiently what was happening (and not happening) in programmes.

What matter now are the lessons for programme-makers. Just as set out in the mid-seventies, these are that the idea is valid, that it needs the right resources and that, like most successful long-running television news shows, it needs time (usually a year or two) for success so that the product can be fine-tuned and the public can be accustomed to it.

Derek Mercer had neither resources, nor time, TV-am (mark one) had resources, but failed to try to implement its mission and, anyway, had almost no time at all.

Newsnight had some pooled news-and-current-affairs resources, had time — as well as talented pioneers like George Carey and Peter Snow — and has therefore deserved its increasing success.

Yours etc,

PETER JAY,
The Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.
September 30.

Counting cost of proposed cuts

From Mr Rodney Genn

Sir, The news published by you today (September 23) that the Government is having considerable difficulties with its plans to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan authorities comes as no surprise.

The objective of the election promise was to cut the cost of services to the ratepayer and, as in most things, the way to do this is to cut surplus staff. Unfortunately for the Government this had already been done in the case of the GLC by the last Conservative administration under Sir Horace Cutler. Appointments made by Ken Livingstone's administration may have been controversial, but they are relatively few in number.

The vast majority of staff will continue to be employed in their current jobs — for instance, however firm the command from Whitehall the Thames Barrier is not going to get up on its hind legs by itself. As the officials at the Department of the Environment struggle with this problem they will also be aware of what has happened to the last two major functions stripped from the GLC and given to quangos. Both Thames Water and the ambulance service have increased in cost substantially. Indeed the ambulances now carry fewer people and employ 400 more people to do it.

The antics of the few in local government should not disguise the better record of cost control of the many in comparison with national government. For all their sins locally elected councillors have done a better job than the Whitehall mandarins.

Accountability to the electorate concentrates the mind wonderfully — a fact that will, I hope, not escape the Secretary of State when he reveals his plans for reform. It should result, not in a group of quangos and aldermanic bodies to handle London-wide matters, but in a directly elected body to speak for London. That is not only the democratic way but also the Conservative way.

Yours faithfully,

RODNEY GENN,
National Chairman,
Tory Reform Group,
9 Poland Street, W1.

Pulpit politics

From Father Chris Dyckhoff, SJ

Sir, In one month I find myself quoted in *The Times*, attacked in *The Times* (Roger Scruton, September 27) and writing to *The Times* — all for the first time!

As you correctly reported (if briefly) in your later editions (September 6) I affirmed the value of Friday as a day for extra penance in memory of the day we call Good Friday. I praise the willingness of young people to rise to this challenge by fasting in aid of developing countries and other such exercises.

In the light of these remarks I then said that I consider that a reinstatement of a rule of abstinence (not fasting, pace Mr Scruton) would not help either students' growth in faith or my work.

As one who has until now been able to work quietly, seeking to bring the good news of salvation to individuals and to show God's compassion to the sinner, it is disconcerting to find myself used (or rather, misused) in support of a thesis which is not borne out by the reality.

The fellow priests I met at the National Conference of Priests this month are hard-working, deeply-devout and apostolic men with whom I am proud to be associated. Perhaps if your correspondent had been there he would not have so unjustly attacked them.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS DYCKHOFF,
Roman Catholic Chaplain,
University of East Anglia, Norwich.

Cost of children

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, It comes as no surprise to any parent to learn that it costs over £20,000 to raise a child to age 16, or that a 16-year-old might absorb as much as 26 per cent of its parent's income (report, September 23).

What has always surprised me, however, was that, in light of such facts, any Government should have abolished the child tax allowance (except for children lucky enough to be the objects of avuncular or grand-parental covenants), thus putting those supporting children in no better position tax-wise, than any others; indeed, often, in a worse position, as wives without family responsibilities are better placed to take advantage of the married woman's earned income allowance.

Families above the breadline, who (Alliance parties please note) form the great but silent majority, are not seeking state "help" in a situation they have brought about themselves; but they do expect recognition that, while they have children in their care, they have less taxable capacity than their fellow who have not that responsibility.

This recognition could be granted by restoring child tax allowances and by granting a full (adult) allowance to each parent, whether "earning" or not.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID G. LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading, Berkshire.

A carve-up?

From Sir Robert Megarry

Sir, In 1811, John Purcell, a septuagenarian, killed some burglars with a carving knife (accounts of the number vary between two, three and four). For this, he was knighted.

Circumstances, of course, vary; but so do times change. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. MEGARRY,
5 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Aristotle and is entirely inductive, seeking only corroborative evidence, which continues to rationalise the original conceptual view of nature.

The philosophy of orthodox medicine dates back to Francis Bacon and is essentially deductive, with its concepts being constantly challenged by experiments seeking to refute or falsify biological hypotheses. The demarcation between these two approaches is simply that between science and non-science. The BMA's enquiry, therefore, is entirely futile, being analogous to an investigation by the Roman Catholic Church into the merits of Marxism.

Two clear illustrations of this divide have recently come my way. First, a paper by Joyce and Welldon, in the *Journal of Chronic Disease* (1965) entitled "The objective efficacy of prayer: a double-blind clinical trial."



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 3: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening at Wembley Arena attended the Gala Night of the Horse of the Year Show, in aid of the British International Equestrian Fund, and presented a present to the winner of the Lloyds Bank Riding for the Disabled Championship.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will open May House, the new housing scheme for the frail elderly, at Gedling, Nottinghamshire, on October 20.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a reception to mark the 75th anniversary of Royal Commission on historic Monuments (England) at Fishmongers' Hall, on October 31.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. K. Ellison
and Miss C. A. Harper

The engagement is announced of John, eldest son of His Honour Judge and Mrs J. H. Ellison, of Goose Green House, Eggbuckland, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. A. Harper, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr G. C. Conti
and Miss V. L. Mayne

The engagement is announced between Mario G. Conti, son of Mr P. Connor, and the late Mr J. Connor, of Walton-on-Thames, and Miss Frances Scarle, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Scarle, of Bath.

Captain N. F. Fisher
and Miss J. R. Edwards, WRAC

The engagement is announced between Neil Fisher, Royal Signalsman of Mr and Mrs R. A. Fisher, of Beaumont Gardens, Kirtle, Gower, and Jenny, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Edwards, of Marfield, Wrexham, Clwyd.

Mr A. P. Griffin
and Miss G. C. Martine

The engagement is announced between Adrian, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Griffin, of Hope Cove, Devon, and Danielle, elder daughter of Mr James Martine, of Kensington, and Mrs James Martine, of Old Pollards Moor, Cadnam, Hampshire.

Mr S. C. Homer
and Miss J. D. Powell-Brett

The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Homer, of Bispham, on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Juliet, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derrick Powell-Brett, of Learnington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr M. Umphall
and Miss E. H. Bibbington

The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs K. H. Russell, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Bibbington, of West Kirby, Wirral.

University news

Cambridge

Appointment

Dr A. N. Broers, BA, PhD, of Cambridge, has been appointed to the professorship of electrical engineering from October 1984 on the retirement of Professor W. S. Broers.

Elections

DUNHAMS COLLEGE: D. J. Williams, BSc, PhD, to a fellowship in engineering from October 1.

EMANUEL COLLEGE: C. A. Gandy, BSc, PhD, LIB, to a fellowship to study from October 1.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE: Dr W. A. Lewis, university demonstrator in physics, is a fellow in class in October 1.

Newcastle

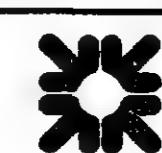
Professor Sir James Duddell has been accorded the title of professor emeritus on his retirement on September 30. Sir James has been a professor at Newcastle since 1953 when he was appointed to the chair of organic chemistry.

Lectures

Mr David Holdcroft, reader in philosophy at Warwick University, has been appointed professor of philosophy from October 1. He is secretary of the MIND association.

Southampton

Grants
Social Science Research Council: £14,000 to Dr J. H. Holden for research programme in inflation accounting; £10,000 to Dr S. J. Elliott to study accuracy of speech in reading; £20,000 to Dr J. R. G. Smith for a fundamental investigation of sound transmission in man; £10,000 to Dr R. G. Scourfield for conservation studies to complementary techniques; £24,078 to Dr J. R. G. Scourfield for a study of the behaviour of Olivine basalts inclusions from the German Mediterranean.



The Royal Bank of Scotland Base Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 4 October 1983 its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 9½ per cent per annum to 9 per cent per annum.



Ponies being rounded up during a Dartmoor drift, annual events that allow owners to identify and take them to their farms. Auctions of old mares and young stallions for slaughter are being held this week (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

Birthdays today

Mr P. H. Kerr
and Miss S. A. Vernon

The engagement is announced between Philip Harcourt, eldest son of the late Colonel W. H. Kerr and Mrs T. A. Rickard, of Brookvale, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Scriven Audrey, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Vernon, of Stage Hill, Uplowman, Devon.

Marriages

Mr G. C. Connor
and Miss F. A. Scarle

The marriage took place on September 24, in Gray's Inn Chapel of Mr G. Connor, son of Mr P. Connor, and the late Mr J. Connor, of Walton-on-Thames, and Miss Frances Scarle, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Scarle, of Bath.

Mr V. J. M. Hill
and Miss C. M. H. Goodall

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 1, at St Lawrence Jewry, Fleetgate Hall, in the City of London, between Mr John Hill, elder son of the late Major V. M. Hill, and of Mrs L. H. M. Hill, and Miss Caroline Goodall, only daughter of Mr Peter Goodall and Mrs Peter Goodall. The Reverend Basil Watson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Susan Carmichael and Miss Claire Turnbull. Mr John Williams was best man.

The reception was held at Iromongers' Hall and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr D. Lowe
and Miss J. Hunter

The marriage took place on September 21, at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, of Mr David Lowe, second son of Mr and Mrs Donald Lowe, of Bellarmine, New South Wales, and Miss Jenny Hunter, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Hunter, of Luxton, Sussex.

Mr John Harrington was best man. A reception was held at Grocer's Hall.

Medical Research Council: £78,408

Professorial grants

Research Councils: £25,616

Medical Research Council: £20,000 to Dr M. J. Griffith for vibratory development of the European Communities project.

Warwickshire

Medical Research Council: £20,000 to Dr M. J. Griffith for vibratory development of the European Communities project.

Grants

Medical Research Council: £20,283 to Dr A. G. Thompson for mathematical modelling of DNA sequences and signal synthesis of chick ovary and synapses.

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Medical Research Council: £20,00

THE ARTS

Television

Pumping fitness

The heart, seat of the soul and organ of love, is just a pump, said Dr Adrian Kantrowitz, an American heart transplant surgeon. In last night's *Horizon* programme *The Artificial Heart*, on BBC2, "and we can make a pump".

Dr Kantrowitz, a man of large girth and humour, is one of those in favour of making artificial hearts. He has an ally in Dr William DeVries, the Salt Lake City surgeon who attached the Seattle dentist Dr Barney Clark to a metal and plastic heart in December 1982. Clark lived for three months while the world's media assembled daily for briefings on his condition. He thought, like Doctors Kantrowitz and DeVries, that it was worth the effort though others considered the technology not quite ready. Among the doubters was Dr Robert Jarvik, designer of the heart, but he changed his mind and cooperated.

Horizon took us through the work now proceeding in the United States on eight different versions of man-made hearts. Dr Jarvik is currently working on miniaturizing his, hoping to reduce it to an 8lb pack a man could carry in a shoulder-bag on a golf course.

Businessmen are keen on the artificial heart. One day, if its protagonists convince people that this is the way forward, there could be a market for 40,000 artificial hearts a year in the States alone, selling at around \$20,000 each, which is enough to make a capitalist heart skip a beat. There may even be a nuclear-powered heart, madly contemporary but potentially dangerous. The Seattle cardiologist Dr Tom Preston said that if the plutonium capsule were ruptured it could provide a lethal dose of radiation to 50,000 people.

To date, the National Health Institutes in the United States have spent £175m. on research on artificial hearts, and *Horizon* gave a grisly picture of all the plumbing involved and its pros and cons.

Dr Denton Cooley, a world-renowned heart surgeon, is one of those who are sceptical about the direction. Dr Clark's ordeal, he thought, was not so much prolonging life as prolonging death. Dr Preston said that the cost of providing the needy with artificial hearts would be \$3 billion a year - three-quarters of the NHI budget. He thought it a "halfway technology and a palliative at best"; there were better ways of spending money.

As the need for transplant hearts exceeds the donors, the argument will continue. We can be grateful to Stuart Harris for his off-putting insight into the present state of the art, and maybe put a little more effort into keeping fit in the hope that medical attention of any kind can be avoided.

Dennis Hackett

Rock

Siouxsie and the Banshees

Albert Hall

Siouxsie and the Banshees have come a long way since those heady days at the 100 Club when they were one of the original punk bands. As veterans of that scene, with five albums behind them, a string of hits singles and the offshoot bands Glove and The Creatures to fortify their style, they should have been able to come to terms with the Albert Hall. A few weeks previously Echo and the Bunnymen made the venue work for them.

Unfortunately, the Banshees failed to create their eerie atmospheric textures. Where they can be hypnotic they were merely monotonous, pompous where they should have been chilling. Perhaps the presence of television cameras and live recording equipment cramped their music but, whatever the reasons, communication was negligible. Not even Siouxsie's idiosyncratic vocal wailing, striking beauty and bewitching dancing could disguise their lack of confidence.

Their new instrumental approach partially explains the disappointment. The guitarist Robert Smith has a nice line in jagged lead and unusual chording but he is no substitute for the more rhythmic talents of the departed John McGeoch. The bassist Steve Severin seemed to work against him at times. Only the drummer, Budgie, was exempt from the criticism: he at least propelled the group through the set. Without his sterling backbone Siouxsie's vocals would have been even more disembodied.

After some perfunctory applause the night brightened up when they applied their version of the Stones' *Satanic Majesties* gothic period to well constructed covers of The Beatles' "Helter Skelter" and "Dear Prudence" (both from the *White Album*). The closing Banshee punk classic, "Swanee", also galvanized the crowd into a real reaction. But it was too late. Siouxsie's music, so often suggesting the quality of horrific bad dreams, was reduced to a nightmare.

Max Bell

Galleries

Warmth and light flooding in

Michael Leonard

Fischer Fine Art

Eugène Jansson

Julian Hartnoll

Realistic Drawings

Barbican Concours

Matthew Smith

Browne and Darby

The last thing one would think, looking round Michael Leonard's new show at Fischer Fine Art (until October 21), is that he is an old-fashioned artist. And yet it is difficult to describe his work without recourse to very old-fashioned terminology. I suppose this is because, though at first glance he seems to fit reasonably neatly into certain currently fashionable categories - especially at Fischer, which has constituted itself the main London home of a whole group of British photorealist - on closer inspection he proves to be going very much in his own direction. He is modern because he is painting here and now, bringing willy-nilly a modern sensibility to bear on his subject-matter. But the aesthetic questions which preoccupy this particular modern prove to be those which have preoccupied artists since the Renaissance: the just relationship of form to content, the convincing rendering of three dimensions in two, the apt disclosure of character in a portrait, without tumbling into the anecdotal, and above all the understanding of that secret geometry which must underlie the most apparently casual notation of exterior reality if it is to be a work of art and not merely painter's equivalent of a holiday snap.

In other words, Leonard is a classical artist. In the great French debate on the proprieties of art in the mid-nineteenth century, he would presumably have been on the side of Ingres rather than Delacroix. He is, it is true, a worshipper of beauty (there goes one of those old-fashioned phrases), and yet in all his famous nudes - or semi-nudes, since they are

nearly always struggling in or out of clothes - the beauty of the body just as an object, or even whatever erotic overtones it may carry, are secondary to the beauty of the patterns it finally makes on the paper or the canvas: what takes your breath away is not the subject, but the picture as a whole. In the present show there are 21 drawings done over the last four years, on the obsessive theme of *Changing* (all excellently reproduced in the book of the same title, Gay Men's Press, £6.50), and one absolutely stunning large painting from this year, *Seated Nude*, which could be hung next to a Caravaggio and emerge unscathed from the comparison.

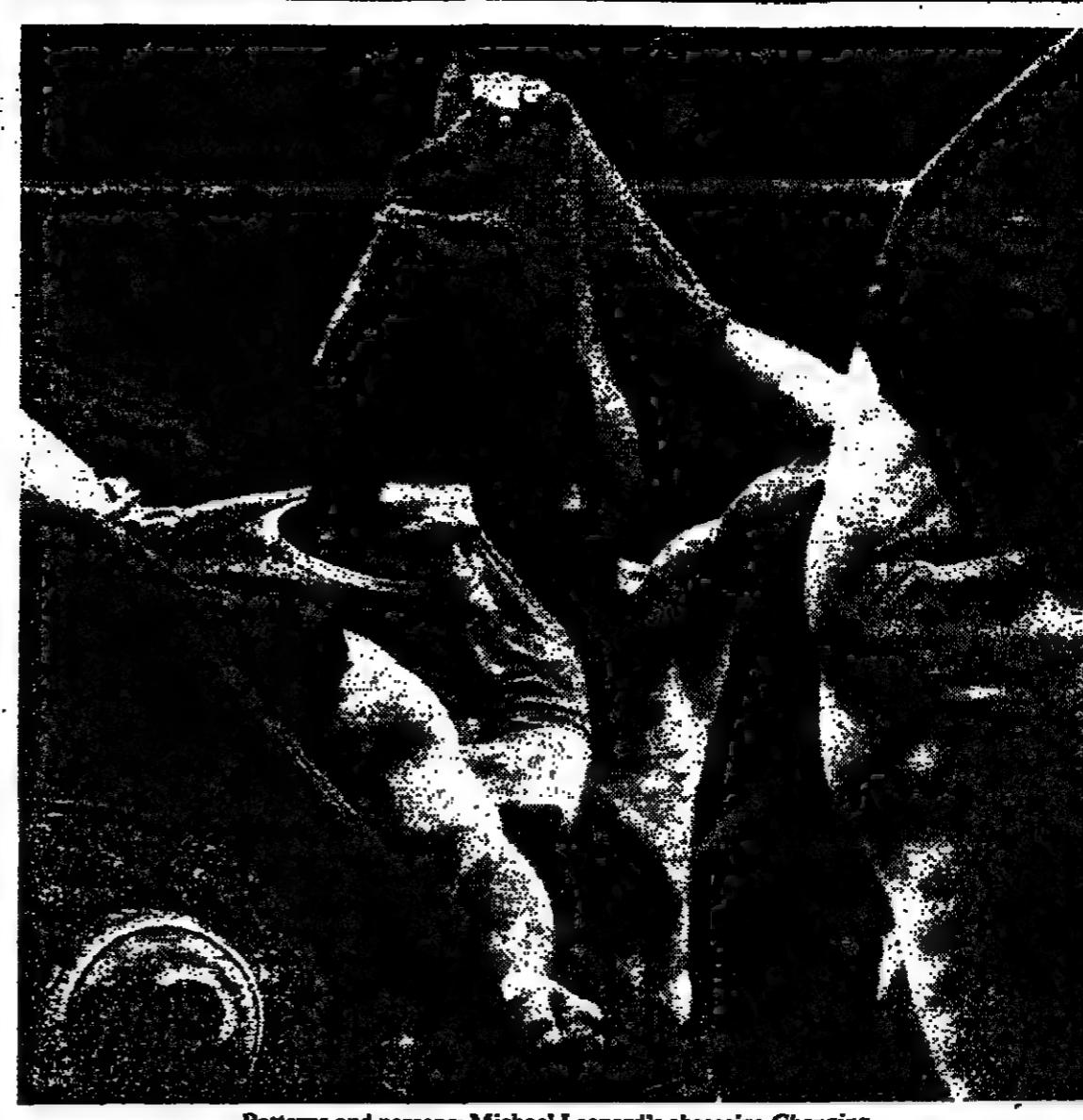
This particular painting also shows an exciting development in Leonard's style and technique. In the past, there have been moments (Ingres again) when one might complain of a certain hardness and callousness in the execution, but now the forms are defined with looser, almost visible brush-strokes, and warmth and life come flooding in. The richness of colouring in paintings like *Three Scaffolders* softens the geometry without diminishing its effect. And the portraits, to which Leonard has now turned after years of mistress, benefit to the full from the new warmth: the two images of Lincoln Kirstein, a monumental full-face, and a scarcely less imposing profile with cats, are intimidating but unforgettable and, yes, very human.

As a matter of fact, there are three images of Lincoln Kirstein, since he also figures in what one might unwarily regard as a whimsical anamorphosis in the show, the series of "transpositions" in which figures in the art world and friends of the artist find themselves set in some other age and artistic convention which their features and maybe personalities suggest. Sir Roy Strong emerges as a severe Ruskian aesthetician, Edward Lucie-Smith as a mate of Samuel Pepys. Lincoln Kirstein is some grandee pinned down on an overlooked page of a Leonardo notebook; Marina Vayzey all fluff and Vigée Le Brun - and here I must declare an interest, since I appear as a sort of Roundhead general (the kind, a friend obligingly remarked, who might consign hundreds to the torture-chamber, but would at least do it with a smile). These elaborately

trompe-l'oeil drawings may seem lightweight, but we should not confuse wit with silliness: you have only to look at the transposition of R. B. Kitaj into a daguerreotype of an American Civil War commander to see that many a true word is spoken in jest, and that the wit works on every level through the art rather than as a literary footnote to it.

While we are on or near the subject of male nudes, there is a very surprising and enlightening show on St James's, just around the corner from Fischer at Julian Hartnoll in Mason's Yard: what must be, I imagine, the first exhibition ever devoted in England to the Swedish painter Eugène Jansson (1862-1915), which is open until October 14. The name rang absolutely no bells with me until I realized that I had seen a whole group of his paintings in the memorable *Northern Light* show at Brooklyn Museum a year ago. They were all from his landscape period, when he devoted himself almost exclusively to views of Stockholm, especially at night, charged with a mysterious symbolist intensity. The paintings in this London show all date from his so-called "bath-house period", when, after 1904, he gave up landscape completely and took instead to the exclusive celebration of the male body, especially engaged in all sorts of gymnastic exercises.

The results are very remarkable indeed. One cannot doubt that the root of his interest in the subject was erotic, though perhaps unconsciously so (the catalogue shrugs off gossip about his relations with the sailors who constituted most of his models). But Jansson was too good and disciplined an artist to leave it at that. The paintings all make satisfactory and unexpected patterns, and the physical stresses and strains of lifting and pushing weights or of ring gymnastics have seldom if ever been more precisely and vividly suggested. Sir Roy Strong emerges as a severe Ruskian aesthetician, Edward Lucie-Smith as a mate of Samuel Pepys. Lincoln Kirstein is some grandee pinned down on an overlooked page of a Leonardo notebook; Marina Vayzey all fluff and Vigée Le Brun - and here I must declare an interest, since I appear as a sort of Roundhead general (the kind, a friend obligingly remarked, who might consign hundreds to the torture-chamber, but would at least do it with a smile). These elaborately



Patterns and persons: Michael Leonard's obsessive *Changing*

landscape phase had not been in vain. I hardly think you could characterize any of the German artists included in the Realistic Drawings show organized by the Goethe Institute at the Barbican's Concours Gallery (until October 16) as worshippers of beauty, but they would certainly have appreciated Blake's view that "exuberance is beauty", even as he required that the exuberance should be tempered with some kind of manly self-improvement. And the painting itself is, in its texture, very delicate and subtle, with a particularly telling use of a deliberately restricted colour-range. Clearly all those solitary observations of Sweden's white nights during the

Sartorius's depictions of cluttered corners which one is driven by the context to imagine as the scenes of recent, violent crime. But maybe this is the bias of the show's selector, rather than of the artists - Sartorius we know from his recent London showing to be a far cheerier artist than he is here allowed to be. Three of the artists, Patrick Sarge and Vogelgesang, were included in the even more scarily *Aspects Grossiadi* show five years ago, and the echoes of interwar angst and the grim vision of the Neue Sachlichkeit seem to be deliberate. Credit where credit is due, the draughtsmanship of these contemporaries is often as brilliant as that of their illustrious forbears, but

I am afraid the directness and simplicity of a Twenties artist like Kishibuchi immediately show up the kitsch side of these horror comics.

Last - back to beauty again - I must add a footnote to my comments on Matthew Smith two weeks ago. There is also on, until October 22, a smaller show of his work, much of it also borrowed from the City of London's holdings, at Browne and Darby in Cork Street. It is not to be missed, and seeing it after the Barbican show does conclusively prove that, in despite of Miesian principle, more is sometimes more.

John Russell Taylor

Dance

The Prisoners Royal, Glasgow

Memory can deceive, tastes change but the Scottish Ballet's revival of *The Prisoners* proves that Peter Darrell's fine major ballet, created in 1957, really was as good as we had thought, and that its ability to shock by the revelation of character and motive still makes thrilling theatre.

The scheme of the plot might sound too contrived. Two convicts escape from prison; the wife of one falls for the other, persuades him to kill her husband, and he finds himself effectively her prisoner. What gives life to those bare bones is the way Darrell uses the steps of classical ballet to show exactly what each person is thinking and feeling. The look on the wife's face tells you a lot about her, but the little stabbing movements of her feet tell you more and take you deeper.

Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta provides an apt basis for the work, with its strong contrasts of mood and intensity; it is rather well played by the small orchestra. The new designs by Nicholas Ulvøya preserve the feel of the original in terms that work well on larger stages.

Sally Collard-Gentle, as the wife, vividly catches the sense of a woman who gets her kicks

from power over her men. Paul Tyers and Davide Bombana are well matched as the old and new victims; Geoffrey West and Christopher Long, in another cast, give their relationship a different balance but equal conviction. What used to be the ballet's one weak point, the intrusion of neighbours into the final scene, now works much better than before simply because much better dancing than was possible originally with smaller resources.

The dramatic force of *The Prisoners* is well displayed by presenting it between two works that rely entirely on exuberant and stylish display. The slightly fragile charms of Bournonville's *La Venuta* are not fully caught by the present cast, or by John Stoddart's decor, but Elaine McDonald and Linda Packer are both joyously cast as the Serefatas.

The Petipa showpiece from *Paquita* is more consistently successful. Noriko Ohara's speed and zest, especially in her almost casually brilliant fouettés, find a strong foil in Davide Bombana, a dancer of rapidly growing authority. Among several other good soloists, Christine Camillo's astonishingly smooth control in the most difficult sequences is a special delight. But, compared with their Bartók, there seems little excuse for the orchestra's manhandling of Minkus.

John Percival

London debuts

Conductor contrast

Two orchestras gave contrasting displays. The professional Vivaldi Concertante, conducted by Joseph Pilbury and performing in aid of the Italian Hospital, were under-rehearsed and ragged in everything they did. Murly Pilbury was a timid oboe soloist in a concerto by Vivaldi and in an extract from another highly dubious, highly florid concerto based on a theme of Donizetti by one Pascoli. Neither she nor the organist in Giazotto's Adagio for organ and strings when we are going to forget that notorious attribution to Abbiati? could inspire the orchestra to sharpness of musical response; that was left to Christopher Warren-Green, whose wild eccentricity in Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* occasionally injected a hint of life into an otherwise sluggish ensemble.

If much of the blame for such shoddiness could be laid at the door of the clumsily demonstrative Mr Pilbury, it was largely due to the young conductor Jonathan Butcher in a concerto by the Kent and popularized largely by teenagers, was able to give more sparkling results in Derek Bourgeois's *Dance Variations*, written in 1976 for the now-defunct Academy of the BBC, they found a challenging display piece to which they responded with both obvious enjoyment and astonishing assurance. The wind sections were not allowed to upset the strings either; only very occasionally, both here and in Tchaikovsky's First Suite, did the latter hint at faltering.

A similar contrast was evident in two guitar recitals: Bartolome Diaz from Venezuela, gave a valiant rather than an assured display which included the first performance of his own *Retratos*, three pleasant sketches which however lacked definitive outlines. Ponce's Variations and Fugue on "Folia de Espana" was an extremely tedious choice, and Mr Diaz had an unfortunate memory lapse in Bach's Prélude, Fugue and Allegro, BWV 998. Nevertheless there is plenty of colour in his playing even if at times it faltered.

It received a sophisticated but forceful interpretation which admirably conveyed the music's originality and expressive density, these qualities arising partly through the unexpectedness of the individual lines. The instruments agree on what they are saying, yet insist on uttering it in different ways, and simultaneously. Even with close familiarity, this work remains surprising in the large sense, a good instance being the wild, irregular interruptions, incisively thrown off by the Nash players, to the slow movement's squarely serious opening theme.

Stephen Pettitt

Andrew Lowe-Watson's approach to the instrument is more forthright and more intellectual. He began boldly, giving Beethoven's 32 Variations in C minor a stormy, jagged reading, and he was unable to adjust to the softer lines of Chopin's Barcarolle, though Liszt's *Sonnetto 123 del Petrarca* was more spacious. In Hugh Wood's Three Pieces (1965), written under the influence of Schoenberg and Webern but infused with more than a touch of English lyricism, Lowe-Watson showed persuasive command; and in Prokofiev's enormous and terrifyingly difficult Eighth Sonata he proved himself a virtuoso very much in the mould of Pollini.

Stephen Pettitt

BETRAYAL

Open Oct 6th - Now Booking

CURZON Cinema Minifair 439 3737

JEREMY IRONS BEN KINGSLEY PATRICIA HODGE SAM SPIEGEL'S production of HAROLD PINTER'S

Directed by DAVID JONES

Open Oct 6th - Now Booking

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**Investment
and
Finance**
**City Editor
Anthony Hilton**
THE BUSINESS TIMES
**City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234**
STOCK EXCHANGES
FT Index: 703.7 up 1.1
FT Gibbs: 81.81 down 0.07
FT All Share: 444.81 down 0.72
London: 18,883
Interstream USM Leaders Index: 100.16 down 0.15
New York: Dow Jones Average (Latest) 1 27 down 0.01
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,450 up 3.78
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 715.01 down 43.52
Amsterdam: 156 plus 4.3
Sydney: AO Index closed
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 94.50
Brussels: General Index 39.97 down 0.72
Paris: CAC Index 138.5 - 0.2
CURRENCIES
LONDON CLOSE
sterling: \$1.4840 down 1.3
cents
index 82.9 down 0.9
DM 3.8900 down 0.05
frF 11.82 down 0.1450
yen 347.00 down 6.0
dollar index 128.7 down 0.3
DM 2.6208
NEW YORK LATEST
sterling \$1.4825
dollar DM 2.6220
INTERNATIONAL
ECU20.5787
SDR20.76589
INTEREST RATES
Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9%
Finance houses base rate 10%
Discount market loans week
end 9% - 9%
month interbank 9% - 9%
Euro-currency rates:
month dollar 9% - 9%
month DM 5% - 5%
month Fr 14% - 14%
Interest rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 104%
0.41%
ICAP Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period 3 August to 8
September, 1983 inclusive:
1.930 per cent.
GOLD
London fixed (per ounce):
pm \$393.50 pm \$389.00
New York latest: \$389.00
Ducarmand (per coin):
402.50-404 (227.25-272.25)
Overseas (new):
92.93 (62.00-62.75).
Excludes VAT
TODAY
Interim: British Syphon Industries, Cape Industries, Clifford's Dairies, Christies International, Elbar Industrial, Sears Holdings, United Newspapers, Watts, Blake, Barnes and Company.
Finals: Beckmann (A), Bell (Arthur) & Sons, Halstead (James), Rainie Industries, Somptex Holdings.
ANNUAL MEETINGS
The Hambros Trust, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2 (2.30).
• Britoil is entering the United States Commercial Paper Market. Through a subsidiary, Britoil Inc., the company will issue up to \$150m in commercial paper notes guaranteed by Britoil.
• Mr Christopher Morris, liquidator of Laker Airways, announced yesterday that a law suit has been filed in America on behalf of Laker Airways, against SAS, the Scandinavian airline, and U.T.A., the French independent airline, charging them with violations of the United States anti-trust law.
• The board of Tate & Lyle, the Yorkshire-based food main dealer, has agreed on the terms by which the Tate family can buy in the minority shareholdings to privatize the company. A company controlled by the Tate family led by Mr Thomas Tate, the chairman of Tate & Lyle, is offering other shareholders 210p per share for the 18 per cent minority stake. The terms value the minority at £1.2m and the whole company at £2.52m.
• Ireland has launched its expected £50 25-year bulldog bond, lead managed by County Bank, Hill Samuel and S G Warburg.
• Mitsubishi Bank, one of Japan's biggest banks, is strengthening its presence in the Eurobond market by setting Mitsubishi Finance International in London. MFI will take over and expand the operation of Mitsubishi Bank Europe based in Brussels.

Market plunges after arrest of Carrion executives

Hongkong shares fall to year's low as political uncertainty continues

By John Lawless

Confidence in Hongkong fell further yesterday as both its currency and stock market suffered heavy losses.

A further blow came with the arrest of two senior executives of the long-troubled Carrion property group.

Mr George Tan, group chairman, and Mr Bentley K.C. Ho, executive director, were charged with an offence under the law relating to the making of false and misleading statements by company directors. Mr Ho was also charged with one offence of false accounting.

Stock market analysts in London agreed that the underlying reason for renewed nervousness was the outbreak of a "war of words" between Peking and London over talks on the colony's future.

Share prices fell across the board, with the Hang Seng Index down more than 43 points to 715.01, its lowest this year.

The Hongkong dollar fell to a

day's low of 8.72 against the US dollar in late trading from an early range of 8.17-8.22.

"It looks grim," said one analyst. "The market may recover perhaps 10 points for technical reasons, but it would come as no surprise to see the index down to 670 in the fairly short term, and it could go well below unless things start to look brighter again."

The only thing which will make it genuinely grow again is a "good news" political state-

ment, and the prospects of that look bleak. The market measures substantially reduced their look bleak. The market measures

will continue to drift or

gold trading.

There were just 124 million units traded yesterday, against billions during the 1980-81 bull market.

"The Chinese are totally out of the market, although significantly, they have been selling some core stocks to move money to places like Taiwan and Singapore," the analyst said.

European investors, having

substantially reduced their holdings in the past few weeks, now seem ready to drift onto what they have left, hoping to recoup losses if and when the market rises again."

There was a strong feeling

that the already high interest rates in the colony may be pushed up again. Rumours that the Hongkong dollar may be pegged to another currency, probably sterling, were being traded out in

Some analysts in Hongkong

Gold price drops below \$400

By Derek Palm

Gold fell to its lowest for a year yesterday on the London bullion market. At one time the price was down more than \$17 an ounce but a modest rally towards the close trimmed the fall to \$15.15 at \$391.5 an ounce.

Trading was not heavy and much of the fall was due to technical factors. But the market was clearly unsettled by the worsening situation in

Hongkong and dealers said much of the selling was coming through the colony.

"We understand that Americans are the prime sellers, going through Hongkong. They have apparently taken the view that gold is too high at present," one dealer said.

On the London Stock Exchange, gold shares fell by up to 59 on the billion price setback.

In New York, spot gold was down \$14.90 at \$387 an ounce.

Credit at record, but retail sales slip

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

RETAIL SALES AND CREDIT

By Jonathan Clare

The outcome of the £75m battle for control of UBM, the builders' merchant group, hung in the balance yesterday after Newarthill, a major shareholder, said it would not accept the Norcros offer.

At the same time Norcros announced that it owned almost 20 per cent of UBM's shares after successful buying forays in the market. It is now UBM's biggest shareholder.

Newarthill, the McAlpine holding company, owns 9.5 per cent of UBM. A similar stake is held by Equity Capital for Industry, which is expected to follow the decision of the majority of shareholders.

It also believes that UBM's new board should be given a chance to show what it can do.

Mr Alan Webb, Norcros' finance director, of the Newarthill statement: "It is an announcement we feared. But people can change their minds, especially if they look like being left as minority shareholders."

The Norcros offer closed today, but may be extended. Norcros has already said it will not raise the offer.

UBM believes that Norcros will be unable to acquire any more shares in the market because "it has already shaken the loose apples off the tree".

A further 10 per cent of UBM's shares are in the hands of clients of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank.

So far Norcros is thought to have received few acceptances and much depends on the last-minute decisions of the institutions.

With Norcros shares at 130p, its offer is worth 130p per UBM share. UBM's share price fell 2½ to 122p yesterday and Norcros was able to remain in the market as a buyer.

However, it was not immediately clear whether it had succeeded in increasing its stake further after hours.

The terms of the Norcros offer are one of its shares plus 130p in cash for every two in UBM with a cash alternative of 125p for each share.

Profits growth will be helped by an ambitious stores opening programme. This year the group has already opened or replaced 15 stores.

A further 37 stores will open before the end of the financial year and next year Norcros will step up the pace of expansion.

Mr Currie gave a warning that

the second half figures will be affected by dismal high street trading in August, a result of the hot spell. There has also been a downturn in sales of video recorders.

Profits growth will be helped by an ambitious stores opening programme. This year the group has already opened or replaced 15 stores.

A further 37 stores will open before the end of the financial year and next year Norcros will step up the pace of expansion.

M1 rise depresses shares

WALL STREET

In the big-capitalization sector Alcan International Company of America was down 1½ to 43½; United Technologies down 1½ to 68; International Paper down 1½ to 52½; Dow Chemical down 3½; Dupont down ½ to 51½; General Motors down ½ to 73½; General Electric down ½ to 52½; International Business Machines down ½ to 125p.

Telewyne was 160% down 1½; Colgate-Palmolive 19½ down 2½;

Losers were 240 over advances.

For the day, the Dow Jones

average was up 1.4% to 1,000.20.

Finals: Beckmann (A), Bell (Arthur) & Sons, Halstead (James), Rainie Industries, Somptex Holdings.

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Finals: Beckmann (

Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)

The company's unaudited results for the six months ended 31st August 1983, with appropriate comparisons, were as follows:

	Six months ended 31.8.83	Six months ended 31.8.82	Year ended 28.2.83
SALES	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Coal	1 081 778	1 071 579	2 120 265
Coke	90 005	118 452	199 022
F.O.R. Sales Value— Coal, coke and byproducts	23M	23M	23M
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Trading Profit	£71	£831	£41
Interest	93	124	263
Exceptional item (stock adjustment)	—	—	907
Distributable Profit (See note)	664	1 955	2 011
Earnings per share	1.57	7.72	6.90
Dividends per share	—	3.00	5.64
Return on Capital Employed (as defined in Coal Price Agreement) ...	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Annualised	3.60	12.42	5.31

*NOTE—In accordance with the Coal Price Agreement, 25 per cent of the distributable profit must be set aside in capital reserves for capital investment.

Increased prices for coal and coke in the local market were anticipated from January 1983, but only became effective from 1st April and then fell short of the company's proposals. In addition, sales compared unfavourably with the same period last year. Coal sales (excluding those to Hwange Power Station) were down by 9 per cent. Sales to the Power Station increased from 76 000 tonnes to 158 000 tonnes but were well below expectations. Local coke sales were only 52 per cent of the previous level due mainly to difficulties in the ferro-alloy industry. In the export market there was a marginal increase of coal sales but coke sales, the principal market, were down by 11 per cent.

As a result of these lower sales the company's turnover remained at the same level as in the comparable period last year, namely £324.9 million. With increasing costs, particularly those related to overburden removal and the price of stores, a distributable profit of only £304 000 resulted compared with £31 951 000 in the corresponding period last year.

In these circumstances the board has decided that no interim dividend should be declared.

Prospects for the second half of the year are more encouraging. Although no improvement in the level of local market sales is expected, the impact of increased prices agreed by government and effective 1st October, 1983, together with increased revenue from sales to Hwange Power Station should have a marked effect on turnover and net revenue, provided costs of production can be contained.

The opencast expansion project is very nearly finished and will be completed well within the capital budget provided. However, budget savings will be seriously eroded by the fall in value of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US dollar, in which currency the foreign funds necessary for the project were borrowed.

By order of the board
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For Secretaries

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40 Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1AJ

4th October, 1983



Clydesdale Bank PLC

BASE RATE

Clydesdale
Bank PLC
announces
that with effect
from 4th October
1983 its Base
Rate for lending
is being reduced
from 9½% to 9%
per annum

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Rugby weathers price freeze

Rugby Portland Cement
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £10.7m (£11.3m)
Stated earnings 6.1p (6.6p)
Turnover £20.2m (£21.8m)
Net interim dividend 2.7p (2.6p)
Share price 10p, up 1p. Yield 7.8%

As the weakest member of Britain's cement producing industry, Rugby Portland, with about 18 per cent of the market, is in no position to force through the price increase it wants.

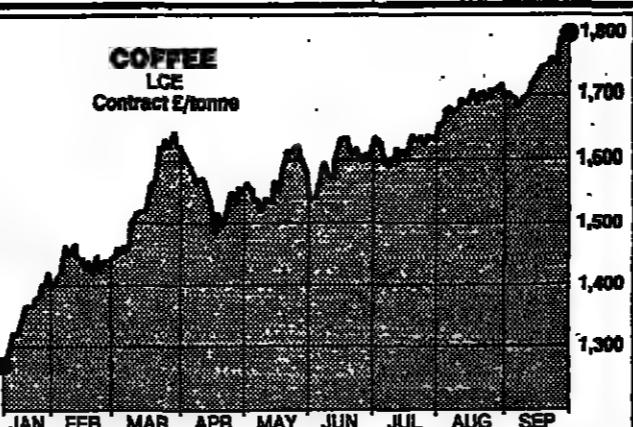
But there have been signs recently that the rest of the industry is moving towards Rugby's position and the first increase in two years is expected to be announced in January to take effect about three months later.

Despite all the gloomy city predictions about what is happening to Rugby's profitability in Britain as a result of the price freeze, the group is doing reasonably well without it—hence the rise in the interim dividend.

First-half trading profits from British cement operations, which make up most of the group's returns, rose marginally.

Trading losses at the Rom River building materials plant and a lower contribution from overseas operations caused the 5 per cent fall in group first-half pre-tax profits to £10.7m.

The previously announced fall in Australian profits, which make up most of the overseas contribution, reflects the devaluation of the Australian dollar and lower demand for cement from a depressed



construction industry in Western Australia.

But while the position at Rom River is expected to worsen during the rest of the year, Australia, where the company's lime kiln is benefiting substantially from the upturn in the aluminium industry, is recovering fast.

Overseas the group will also benefit from the seasonal improvement in the United States where it recently bought its new capacity together with its long-standing Italian partners.

Rugby should therefore be capable of holding its profits at last year's level of nearly £23.6m and do better.

According to Lord Boyd-Carpenter chairman, the group has achieved the right balance of new and old technology, given the heavy investment cost of the new. But that is not likely to stop persistent bouts of stock market rumours that a company which can afford the cost will step in with a bid.

Although first half profits are down on the previous year they are well ahead of the 1982 half with a progressive improvement in both volume and profits likely during the rest of the year.

Coffee prices peaked up yesterday after the successful renegotiation of prices and quotas for the final 1983-84 year of the present International Coffee Agreement even though the new pact was predictable.

Indications are that the new global quota of 56.2 million bags, against a final figure of 55.2 million for 1982-83, and the unchanged price range of 120 to 140 cents a pound, will hold.

But with stocks expected to rise by 10 million bags this season, the consumers may not be so tolerant of such prices this time next year.

Sales are down in cash terms following three big disposals last year. Volume is up on the second half of 1982, though down on the first.

Experience with the foundry business in the important US market has been mixed. The aluminium foundries have been buoyed by improving demand from the automotive industry. But the steel foundries, geared to more capital intensive industries, are still struggling.

Margins are better, though still below those at the beginning of last year.

The Foseco building and construction division is benefiting from a joint venture in Saudi Arabia, while work in Singapore should see the Far East firm interests in profit by the end of the year.

Foseco has seen a sharp recovery from the depressed levels of last year and could make £19m for the year. Worth buying on yield alone; predators like ICI might agree.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

A.B. Electronics Products Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £2.8m (£1.3m)
Stated earnings 3.2p (2.9p)
Turnover £28.3m (£25.6m)
Net final dividend 3p (nil) 12p (7.5p)

Freemans
Half-year to 13.6.83
Pre-tax profit £4.6m (£3.2m)
Stated earnings 3.2p (2.9p)
Turnover £143.5m (£143.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (same)

WALL STREET

Sept 30	Sept 30	Sept 30	Sept 30
AMF Inc	Per Penn Corp	Per Penn Corp	Per Penn Corp
Allied Chem	Per GAF Corp	Per GAF Corp	Per GAF Corp
Allied Corp	Per Republic Steel	Per Republic Steel	Per Republic Steel
Alcan	Per Reynolds Metal	Per Reynolds Metal	Per Reynolds Metal
Alcoa	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY
Am. Can	Per Texaco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco
Am. Cyanamid	Per Georgia Pacific	Per Georgia Pacific	Per Georgia Pacific
Am. Int'l Power	Per General Mills	Per General Mills	Per General Mills
Am. Motors	Per Goodyear	Per Goodyear	Per Goodyear
Am. Tel & Tel	Per General Inc	Per General Inc	Per General Inc
Am. Telephone	Per AT&T & Pacific	Per AT&T & Pacific	Per AT&T & Pacific
Amoco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco
Am. Water	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY
Am. Zinc	Per Atlantic Richfield	Per Atlantic Richfield	Per Atlantic Richfield
Ames Prod	Per Texaco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco
Am. Water Power	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY
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Ames Prod	Per Texaco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco
Am. Water Power	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY	Per Standard Oil Co NY
Ames Prod	Per Texaco	Per Texaco	Per Texaco
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Ames			

John Lawless finds out how the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry reconciles the conflicting demands for and against protectionism

Q: Now that the departments of trade and industry have been put together, will you not be under more pressure from industrial lobbies, on your doorstep, than advocates of free trade can muster?

A: I think it is going to be easier than before. Not only did one have industry itself, one had the Department of Industry turning up to lead the argument.

At least now we will evolve a common view within the department, and won't have departments arguing with each other.

I think it was John Biffen who said that, although we might have the urge to be purists in trade, the possibility of being trade purists no longer really exists.

One's instinct is to resist pressure to increase barriers.

On steel, we are going through this trauma in Europe of restructuring, with this cartel, but it is for a limited period. Real restructuring is taking place, and we have been taking the lead. There is no doubt that the market is being interfered with. But that interference is being accompanied by very positive action, the end result of which should be a viable European steel industry.

In major intervention like that, an essential part of it is that it is time-limited.

When people say to me "Poitiers" or "Triumph Acclaim", do the same to them.

I want to put the emphasis on how do we make Poitiers become the futile gesture that I believe it was, and how do we persuade our French friends that their action against the Acclaim may be good gesture-politics, but in fact it is irrelevant in terms of Anglo-French trade. I am glad that they have abandoned it.

So my approach is to not try to build up the worst examples we can find overseas, but to work very hard to knock down those particular barriers if they are erected. On the American action on special steels, I am glad that we are going through General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in seeking compensation.

The tendency is: "If they do it to you, well, do it to them". That is precisely the temptation we have to resist. That way you really get an escalation.

Q: Surely, though, the French in particular, with their recent protection for textiles producers by lowering of social security costs, are continuing to reinforce the barriers that you are trying to knock down?

A: We raised that with them last Monday. I said to the French minister that we have to help some of our old industries to restructure and, that process is going on.

We can make it a much more expensive business for all of us, and prolong the agony further, if we get into the subsidy business.

And, if you introduce a subsidy, and it is unfair, we either have to put pressure on you to get rid of it, or there might be pressure on us to match it. And if we do, how do you gain?

We can make this process more expensive for each other, and more painful. We can prolong it. But we cannot stop it. And I don't think that we should set bad precedents for each other.

But we have set our share of precedents. That is one of the things that they find a bit trying: that we play the Simon Pure a bit.

They can point to a number of things where they have quite legitimate grievances.

But the key is not to actually build on those. The emphasis at

Parkinson battles to keep down trade barriers



Parkinson: improved performance key to redressing manufactured trade deficit

Williamsburg on "roll back", even though it was followed immediately by the action on special steels, was right.

Q: Is there anything tangible to show that the fine words of Williamsburg were any more than fine words?

A: I think that type of declaration does have an effect on day-to-day government. If the Williamsburg declaration had said: "To hell with the rest of the world, those of us that are here are going to protect our industries at all costs, and against all comers", you would have found reverberating around Whitehall a different attitude.

And around the Elysee, and in Rome and in Bonn, too.

If you take what President Reagan did afterwards — and had they made a different sort

certain areas. Like extraterritoriality and unitary tax — a very dangerous precedent for the Americans to be setting for other countries.

I can think of a lot of developing countries who would like to have a share of the profits of General Motors.

The Americans have worldwide interests, and I am quite sure that all their subsidiaries are not uniformly profitable — and are probably least profitable as a manufacturer is, at the very least, very premature.

We are still exporting, excluding oil, £1,000m worth of goods a week. Again, there is a look at what is coming in. There is an increase in raw materials and semi-manufactures, which is a prerequisite of an increase in activity.

But that is not the whole of it.

Q: Britain has a manufacturing deficit for the first time this year, and the government has implicitly accepted that it will continue at least through 1984. What does that imply for the manufacturing base, particularly in 20 years' time when oil is not there as a factor?

A: You have to look at the scale of our exports, even now, to realize that talk of Britain being in danger of disappearing as a manufacturer is, at the very least, very premature.

We are still exporting, excluding oil, £1,000m worth of goods a week. Again, there is a look at what is coming in. There is an increase in raw materials and semi-manufactures, which is a prerequisite of an increase in activity.

Q: Is there a case for putting special emphasis on aid to generate large projects which have a multiplier effect in the economy?

A: One part of this department, even in the short time I have been here, which has been consistently praised, is the Projects and Export Policy division. It's seen by industry as a very effective instrument for backing them in this war for projects. We don't win them all, but we do have our successes.

PEP knows the financial world, knows how to use political and industrial contacts. It works closely with the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the banks to put together very competitive packages.

Q: Will the cash support continue to be there?

A: Well, we are in the middle of a public expenditure squeeze and there is not extra money for a lot of things. But there will be no letting-up by us in our backing up of British industry.

Q: Do you believe that deficit can become a surplus in three or five years time? Is that the long-term corporate plan for UK Ltd?

A: I don't think it is within our capacity to plan that, quite frankly. We have been trying to

whatever else our import bill shows, it does not suggest that there is a shortage of demand in this country.

The home market is strong. The key to redressing that deficit on manufactured trade is improved performance — resulting in a bigger share of our home market and a bigger export of goods.

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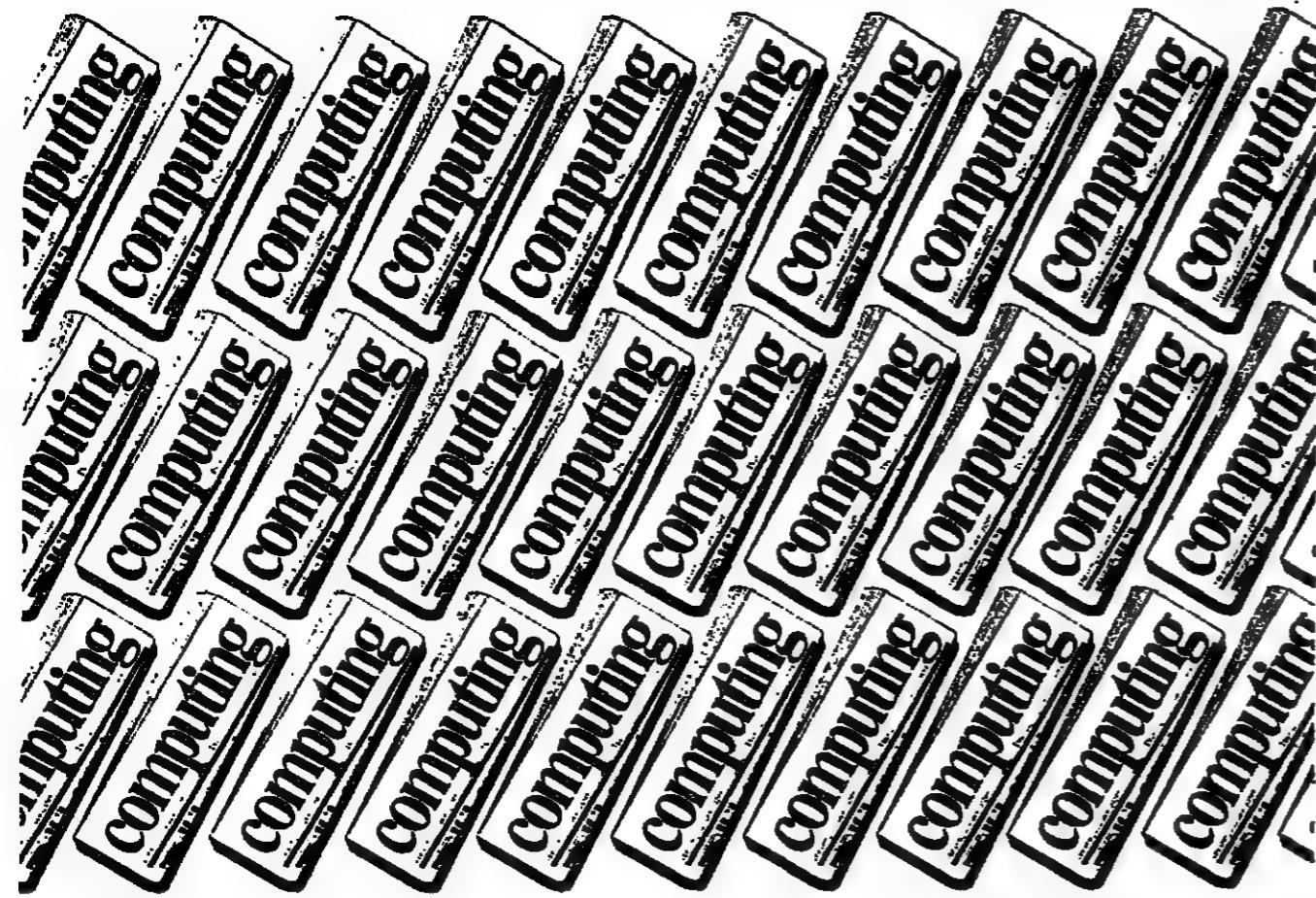
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■ There were no surprises last week at the PCW show, but plenty of new products announced for the home and hobby market.

They included the ZX Interface 2, which allows Spectrum users to use ROM packs and conventional nine-pin joysticks, filling a big gap in the Sinclair market. As with most new products from Sir Clive, it will initially be sold only by mail order.

QuickSilver, the Southampton software house, launched the first product from its software "think tank", a research lab with five full time programmers (average age 16½), called the Games Studio. Their Games Designer package unveils the mysteries of programming arcade-style games, and allows the home programmer to lift "off the peg" effects and add them to their own software.

Making its public debut was Phoenix, another software company, which is marketing a double cassette games pack, in which the player first of all has to reach a certain standard of play in an action game before the clue needed in the second phase of the adventure are released.

The ACT Apricot, as forecast, was a big crowd puller, and firm orders for the new micro were well up on expected figures.

Winner of the City Day competition was a Guardsman, merchant banker, and now publisher, John Gommes, who will use the NEC micro in his business guide publishing firm.

■ When the newly crowned Miss World makes her tearful way along the catwalk next month, hearts will be beating a little faster at the Wembley HQ of Epson (UK), for this year the Japanese computer giant has commenced a three-year

sponsorship deal with the competition organizer, Eric Morley.

In the past year the company has used the current Miss World, Marisa Alvarez Lebron, to promote its products.

As part of this year's sponsorship package, each contestant will, upon arrival in London, be given the use of one company's OX10 computers. Each girl will be tested on computer aptitude by the judges, who will use the HD20 portable to mark the contestants. These will be fed into the desk top UX10 for the final results.

It is planned that a human being will present the prizes but in the second year, who knows what further electronic wizardry will have over?

■ Terrahawk, the latest creation from puppeteer Gerry "Thunderbird" Anderson, is to provide the basis for a series of video games from Philips Video, writes Keith Mason.

Taking their cue from Dr Neinstein, a game freak and central character in the new TV series which begins in October, Philips Video have made their first move into video games character merchandising, having acquired the world rights to produce and market a number of games based on the Terrahawk series.

■ Management Science America has \$90m set aside for acquisitions, may be making smaller software houses nervous. Not that being taken over by MSA is all that bad, if the 100 per cent a year growth rate of its subsidiary Peachtree Software is anything to go by, writes Maggie McLesing. Peachtree was only a £2m company when MSA, on going public, bought it two years ago, but it is now worth £20m. John P. Imray, chairman and chief executive officer, points out.

MSA is the largest independent software company in the world, with more than 12,000 users and steady growth of 41 per cent per annum. In 1982, it became the first to achieve revenues of \$100m, and market

researchers Frost & Sullivan predict that this will increase to \$287m by 1986.

Much of the company's success has come from shrewd buying of third-party software or, in some cases, whole companies. In this way it has managed to expand into new areas of the market without over-stretching internal resources.

After Peachtree, MSA went on to buy the Arista Manufacturing Systems Division of Xerox Corporation and rewrite much of the manufacturing software before re-launching it under the MSA label. This has been complemented by an order processing system developed by

the software division of Computerics, which MSA purchased for approximately \$6m in June. More recently, the MSA has spent \$10m on the EDUware series of educational packages for micros, which are to be "MSA-ized" and rushed into British and American shops in time for Christmas. This will give MSA a foothold in the home market, an area Mr Imray expects will expand by between 100 and 200 per cent a year.

He has earmarked some of the \$90m in the bank for specialist "vertical" markets, including insurance and hospital systems, with electronic publishing another possibility. He



Playing games

COMPUTER BRIEFING

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Millions galore

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has now launched a communications package which turns an IBM personal computer into an express workstation linked to a mainframe.

Express was developed by John Wurts, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is now president of Management Decision Systems. The idea is to allow managers to organize and analyse the vast amounts of data on which complex management decisions are based. Using English-like commands, Express allows the user to sift out only the most useful information, and then apply it to planning, forecasting, assumptions, estimating, quantifying results and testing alternatives.

"Decision support systems are the next big step in computing development", Roderick Whyte, managing director of the new British subsidiary, Management Decision Systems of Slough, claims. "Making sense of information is the biggest challenge a manager faces, and this challenge can be addressed only by a comprehensive DSS system."

Training courses

The Milton Keynes Information Technology Exchange has introduced a series of half-day courses to provide training in micro-computer applications. Possible computer solutions are examined and the advantages of various software packages are discussed and demonstrated. The fee for each half day is £25.

The course subjects and dates are: File management, October 18; Accounting, November 1; Word processing, November 15; Stock control, November 29; VisiCalc, December 13.

has also hinted that MSA is likely to buy a software house specializing in the portable Unix operating system, to penetrate the fast-growing 16 and 32-bit multi-user sector.

Not all of MSA's successful ideas have been bought in, however, and about 21 per cent of the company's revenues are spent on research and development in-house. One of the most successful products to emerge has been the micro-to-mainframe link.

When he joined the company in 1969, Mr Imray says, MSA was "very sick" and he was forced to cut it back to only 40 staff and two software products: general ledger and payroll. His instinct and forceful personality have guided MSA to its currently very healthy situation.

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"The HP3000 has saved us £50,000 a year—and that's just on label printing!"

-Gordon Pitt, K Shoes Ltd.

Would you consult a computer manufacturer on product labelling? K Shoes did. Now they're in the forefront of an industry-wide move to provide barcode stock, with practical applications in retailing and wholesaling. They're also saving £50,000 a year on printing costs!

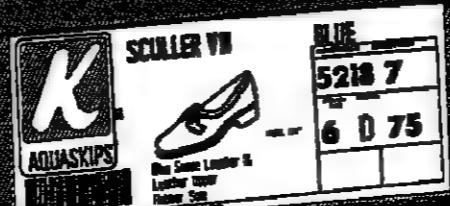
K Shoes is that rarity—a successful British shoe manufacturer. They sell up to five million pairs a year

from their ranges for men, women and children and offer the widest range of shoe sizes and fittings in Europe.

Problem: Preparing 24,000 box labels a day with hundreds of size, colour and coding variations.

The solution: An HP 3000 business computer driving an HP laser printer. As well as printing all the right details of each pair of shoes, it adds useful refinements like a digitised drawing of the shoe, and a tear-off stock-control slip.

Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed!"



You too will see results you can measure.

Using an HP 3000 for labelling shoes is just one example of the way Hewlett-Packard computers produce measurable results in specific business applications.

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Here, in Britain, HP runs a highly developed training programme for over 3,000 people every year. A separate HP company specialises in providing flexible purchase/leasing arrangements tailored to individual customer needs.

The HP book of solutions.

Whether you need a computer to help run your business, make decisions, or to do specific complex tasks—Hewlett-Packard has the solutions—and the people that can bring them quickly and effectively to the place you work.

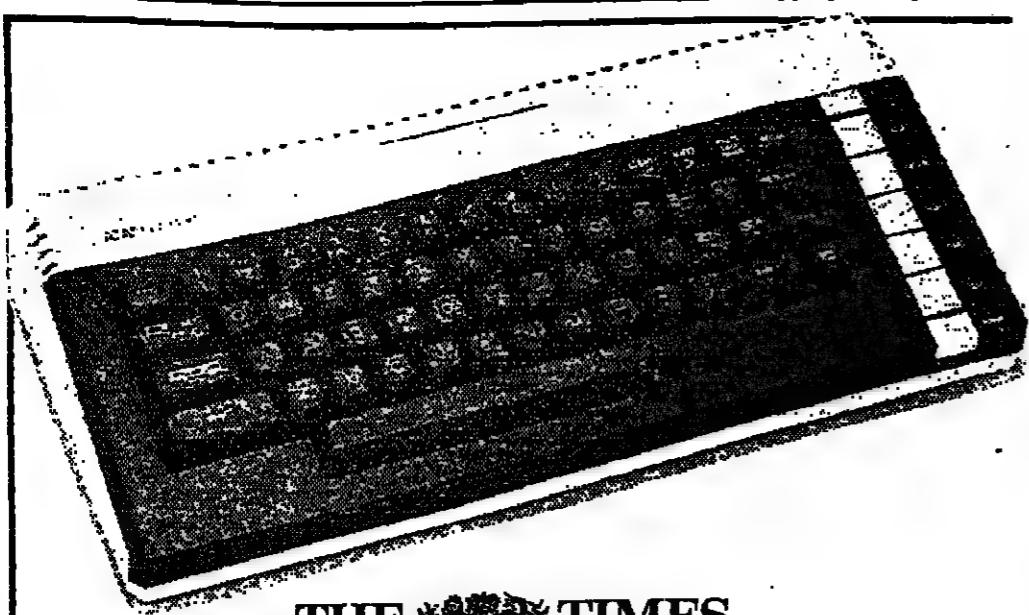
There's a free booklet about them. For your copy write to: Derek Smorthit, Hewlett-Packard Ltd, Nine Mile Ride, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG11 3LL.

About HP in the UK*
Size: Among the top 500 UK companies, turnover: £168m.
Current growth rate: 42% p.a. UK employees: 2,400.
1982 capital expenditure: £8.8m.
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THE TIMES Classroom Computer competition

Here is the fourth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of *The Times Atlas of World History*, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of *The Times* (you will find it at the foot of *The Times* Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of

research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

The Prizes

- The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.



- The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which is in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.

4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in *The Times*. No. 1 microcomputer will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in *The Times* relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in *The Times* not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of *The Times*. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of *The Times* Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION NO.4

Processors

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, October 14

1 The first microprocessor in the list below was

- A Intel 4004
- B Zilog Z80
- C MOS Technology 6502

2 The first personal computers were built using the

- A Zilog Z80
- B Intel 8080
- C Ferranti F100

3 The most powerful microprocessor in the list below is

- A Texas Instruments TMS1000
- B Zilog Z80
- C Intel 8085

4 The world's most common 8-bit processor is the

- A MOS Technology 6502
- B The Zilog Z80
- C The General Instruments 1802

5 The world's most common microprocessor is

- A 4 bit
- B 8 bit
- C 16 bit

Tie-breaker

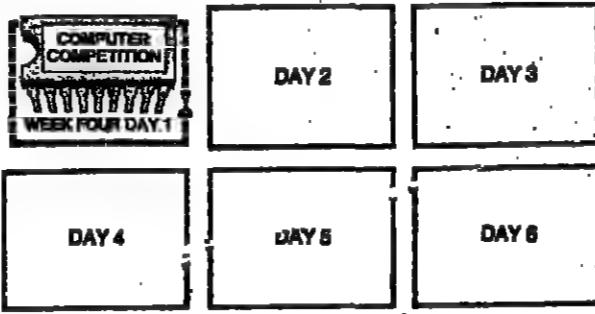
A 4-bit word is commonly called a "nibble", an 8-bit word a "byte". Invent two new terms for a 16-bit computer.

FULL NAME..... **AGE**.....y....
SCHOOL/COLLEGE.....
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS.....

SCHOOL TELEPHONE.....

HOME TELEPHONE.....

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 4, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6SN



Michael and Tayo are the first winners

Two boys, age 15 and 11, are the first winners in *The Times* Classroom Computer competition. They are Tayo Boyle of Forrester High School, Edinburgh, and Michael Gregory of Abingdon High School, Leicester. Because of the large number of correct entries, the winners were decided by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to Competition No 1 were: 1) B, 2) C, 3) C, 4) A, 5) B.

Both boys will receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a personal gift of *The Time Atlas of World History*. The eight runners-up, Piers Chapple, Alastair George, Clive Townsend, Pilgrim Bear, Rachel Chaundier, David Hoaghton, Liesa Basden and Philip Baxter, will each receive a *Times Atlas*. A new competition (left) starts this week.



MICHAEL GREGORY, aged 11, is riding high this week as the hero of his new secondary school. He has won a computer for it after being a pupil there for only a few weeks. The class teacher, Mrs J. Watson, encouraged the entry as a class project, and Michael, who had the advantage of having a father with this own computer business, submitted the winning entry.

At home Michael uses his father's PET for elementary programming, but prefers the more conventional pursuits of football, rugby and motor racing.

The school has three machines, an RML 3802 and two BBC micros, but now, with the addition of its new Atari, hopes to move into a larger computer room which is used by pupils from third year upwards, as a base for the computer club.

TAYO BOYLE, aged 15, spends all his spare time with a group using the school micros. They meet in the computer room at lunchtime and after school. For relaxation he writes games in machine code for the 6502-based machines.

The school has nine micros, 2BBC, 4 PETs, 1 Apple and 2 ZX81s and he wants to get to grips with the new machine. He has just passed eight O levels, and if his A level results are good, aims to go to university to read either computer science or electrical engineering.

He is encouraged by the maths department to write small application programs, but at heart is still a dedicated games writer. Although he only has a games-playing Atari VCS at home, he expects to install a micro soon.

People/Lore Harp of Vector Graphic

Heady days of a woman pioneer

By Roger Woolnough



Lore Harp makes it sound so simple. She was married with two children, and growing rather bored. But it was 1976 and she was in California, and the micro boom was about to begin. Husband Bob developed a memory board for microcomputers, and Lore started to market it, working from home with a friend. In the next nine months, business totalled \$400,000.

The company founded on this success is Vector Graphic.

over the telephone, she sold \$1 memory boards at \$200 each. Before long other components had been developed, and within four months Vector had a fully-fledged computer to sell. Bob Harp joined the company and became part-owner (he and Lore have since divorced, and he now runs another computer firm).

A lot has happened since those founding years. Vector has delivered more than 40,000 computers, and reached peak revenues of \$36m. But the strains of a young industry have begun to tell.

Last year revenues not only fell slightly, but a net loss of nearly \$3m was sustained. "We had a slight hiccup last year", is the way Lore puts it. "I wish we could blame the economy. But I expect we will have another growth phase over the next seven years."

One thing which has changed the personal computer market for ever is the entry of IBM. "It's given a different flavour to the business. Whenever IBM enters, it's a danger to the older companies."

Vector has responded, Lore says, by positioning itself differently. "We are not aiming at the low end; our systems are at the higher end of the market. We are planning to stay in different niches by specializing in vertical markets - banking, insurance, retail, manufacturing."

She insists she is not worried about the competition. "We are just interested in Vector", she says. "We're funny that way. I look at tomorrow and all the fantastic things we have coming along."

A hold-up on launch of Peanut?

by Roger Green

This month may see the launch of one of the most widely anticipated computers - IBM's Peanut. The name is said to be one of IBM's internal code names for the proposed low-cost (perhaps just £200) home computer whose debut this month in the United States has been predicted by some United States IBM watchers for more than a year.

Last week, though, opinion was hardening that Peanut has been delayed until November, or even next year.

It is believed that IBM would launch either a games and teach-yourself-programming machine, or a portable version of its successful business Personal Computer.

Whatever Peanut actually turns out to be, there is little disagreement that considerable numbers have already been made. As many as 20,000 are said to be stored somewhere as the first batch of the 600,000 that were expected to be sold by the end of the year.

One informed IBM watcher is British-born Bill Easterbrook, a partner in the research department of the Wall Street investment firm Kidder Peabody. Easterbrook believes that there is a big stockpile of Peanuts waiting to be sold, but that IBM may be holding back on the launch because it could cut into the profits the company is making from sales of larger, already available members of its Personal Computer family.

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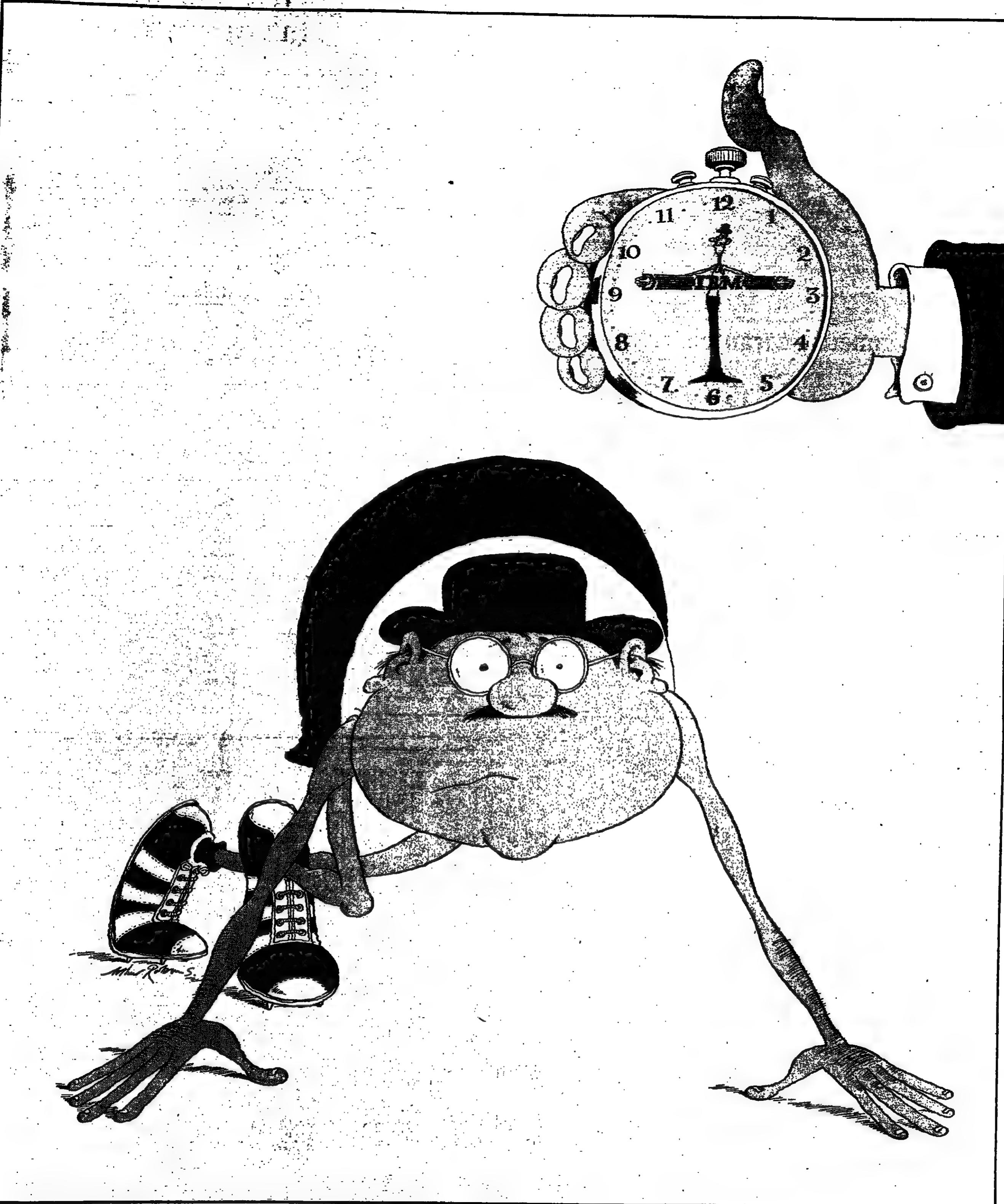
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ENGLAND PIN FAITH IN OLD GUARD BUT SCOTLAND MAY EXPERIMENT

Robson resists temptation to introduce young talent

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson waded through a sea of mediocrities for 10 days in search of new English talent and found nothing to change his view. Convincing that the squad he picked against Denmark was the best available, yesterday he called up almost the same group for the European championship tie in Hungary next Wednesday.

The injured Neal is replaced by his Liverpool colleague, Kennedy, and White, who scored his first and only international goal to date against Hungary last April, is added to an enlarged party of 23. Otherwise there are no changes and Robson, in resisting the temptation to introduce youngsters, has taken a leaf from the Greenwood tree.

Two years ago England had to beat the Hungarians again for the World Cup and Ron Greenwood, having suffered the ignominy of seeing his team lose to Switzerland, put his faith in his most experienced representatives. Mariner, who scored the only goal, Martin, Bryan Robson and Shilton are the only four survivors.

England, having lost to Denmark for the first time again beat Hungary to retain the European hope of reaching the European final in France next summer. Robson, who experienced "more personal criticism than I ever thought possible" recently, feels that the Nef Stadium is "no place for players untried at this level."

N Ireland forward line again hit by injury

Gerry Armstrong's worst fears were realized yesterday when he declared himself unfit for Northern Ireland's Group Six European Championship match in Turkey on October 12.

The former Walsford striker, now based in Spain with Real Mallorca, has been unable to train since suffering a bad sprain in the 3-1 defeat of Austria in Belfast's first leg.

Armstrong, the outstanding striker player in the 1982 World Cup, has told the Northern Ireland manager, Mike Bingham, he has no chance of recovering in time for the game in Ankara. So Armstrong misses his fifth cap.

In fact Northern Ireland have only once had their World Cup forward line - Armstrong, Hamilton and Whiteside - available since the team returned from the finals in Spain. That occasion was the defeat of Austria.

But Bingham has however been encouraged by the return of the Blackburn Rovers winger, Brooker, and the Newcastle United midfield player, McCrorey, who both missed the Austria game, is nevertheless retained.

NORTHERN IRELAND: P Jennings (Antrim), J. Pitt (Belfast), J. Michael (Portsmouth), C. McVey (Glenavy), M. Donaghy (Luton), N. Worthington (Harrow), M. Hamilton (Portsmouth), D. Luton (City), J. McLean (Glenavy), C. McVey (M. O'Neill (Newry City)), T. Feeney (Cork City), D. McCrory (Newcastle United), T. Gleeson (Portsmouth), N. Whiteside (Blackburn Rovers), B. Hamilton (Barrow), H. Whittle (Manchester United), G. Wilson (Celtic Park Rangers).

Armstrong declared unfit

Blackburn tie may be called off

Blackburn Rovers injury crisis force them to ask the Football League for a postponement of tomorrow night's Milk Cup second-round first leg against Ipswich Town at Portman Road.

They have just ten fit full-time professionals, including two youngsters who have never played a senior game. Both the goalkeepers, Terry Gomersall and Vic O'Keefe, are having treatment, defender Mike Rathbone has a broken leg.

Also injured are the central defenders Glenn Keeley (Hammond) and Derek Fazackerley (bruised instep), strikers Noel Brotherton (ankle ligament), Norman Bell (knee), and Simon Garner (knee).

Arsenal manager Terry Neill will put his England fullback Kenny Sansom's transfer request to the board after this week. "It's too early to say yes, but we're recommending that I'm sure something will be resolved," said Neill. "His request hasn't come in as a complete surprise. I knew there were problems."

Neill hopes to have Tony Woodcock fit for Tuesday's Milk Cup trip to Plymouth after missing two games with a hamstring injury.

Mick Martin, the former Manchester United, West Bromwich Albion and Newcastle United player, is retiring from international football after winning 52 caps for the Republic of Ireland.

Martin (53) is expected to join former Republic of Ireland manager Johnny Giles at Vancouver Whitecaps.

Swansea City defender Chris Marstiller wants to leave the struggling club. The 22-year-old full back has submitted a written transfer request.

• Fourth division Peterborough are operating loss of over £100,000 last season. The club's overdraft is now a record £157,000.

Stein's smile reveals nothing

By Hugh Taylor

He admitted that he had considered such candidates as Anderson, Regis and Williams but decided to leave youngsters like Stein, Walsh and Wright to mature in the under-21 side. Yet the team he picks for next Wednesday's match "may not necessarily be the same" that appeared against the Danes. "Indeed, one hopes not."

Dixie, who was forced to withdraw from the squad through a fortnight ago, could gain his first cap. He is fit enough to play right back, included. Robson emphasized that Neal, his regular choice, had neither been dropped nor been made a "scrapheap".

Bryan Robson, another certainty last month, is certain to reclaim his place as well as the captaincy. Hoddle, whose majestic display against Nottingham Forest on Sunday was watched by England's management, would have done enough to be asked to join the team.

Robson concedes that Hoddle's skills are "amazing" and that he has the ability "to do anything and everything". He added that if Hoddle can learn "to say in the game and dominate it for 90 minutes, then no international in the world would dare to leave him out."

Although next Saturday's first division match is postponed to give the squad more time to prepare for their task, Robson must again fear the possibility, of some of

his players being injured during the Milk Cup tie today and tomorrow. As usual, there are doubts.

The most serious concerns

Francis, who dislocated a shoulder two days ago. Even if he does recover, he may have to play for Sampdoria again next Sunday. Woodcock is still suffering from a groin strain and Sansom, as Robson delicately put it, is "a little unsettled at Arsenal".

"These are worries I could do without," Robson commented,

"but I hope that all the problems

will be resolved within a week. But

it could be shortly before the match unless we are certain about the fitness

of Francis." There seems no end to the difficulties of England's

preparations.

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP: N. Christie (Glasgow), A. Kennedy (Aberdeen), M. McNamee (Dundee), J. McNamee (Falkirk), J. McNamee (St Mirren), G. Robson (Tottenham), K. D. Smith (Leeds), J. St John (Sheffield Wednesday), J. Stead (Sheffield United), J. Stead (Southampton), S. McLean (Aston Villa), S. Ward (Luton), S. Stein (Leyton), S. Hodge (Sheffield United), S. Hodge (Sheffield United), S. Hodge (Southampton), M. Williams (West Ham).

A formidable English weapon



Leg-trap theory or Bodyline - short-pitched fast bowling aimed at the batsman's body, with an unrestricted ring of close leg-side fielders (as pictured above) - was employed in 1932-33 by Douglas Jardine, the England captain, as a means of curbing the prodigious scoring powers of Don Bradman and thereby regaining the Ashes. Although leg-theory was no novelty, in the hands of genuinely fast bowlers like Larwood, Voce and Bowes it became a formidable weapon.

In the third Test match at Adelaide, played on January 13 to 19, 1933, the Australian batsmen, Woodfull and Oldfield, were both struck by balls from Larwood, the latter being put out of the match. Angry words between Woodfull and Pelham Warner, joint-managers of the MCC party, heightened the controversy and the Australian Board of Control cabled to Lord's "...unless stopped at once it is likely to upset the friendly relations existing between Australia and England."

Emotions reached fever pitch, particularly in Australia, and thousands of words were spoken and written on the subject. The Times published more than 40 letters on 'The leg-trap theory', of which two are included in this third set of extracts adapted from *The Way to Lord's* (Collins Willow, £3.95), compiled by Marcus Williams and just published. As the letter below on South Africa shows, there is no new thing under the sun.

Leg-trap theory: intimidation of batsmen

From Mr L. G. Crawley

Cambridge University, Worcestershire and Essex (1922-26)

Toured West Indies with MCC 1925-26

Outstanding games player who was asked about his availability for this Bodyline tour.

Sir, May I trespass on your valuable space to discuss the article which appeared in your pages on 19 January with regard to the protest recently received by the MCC from the Australian Board of Control against the employment of a 'leg-theory' in cricket?

One of the most intriguing aspects will be to guess which players will form the striking partnership. Stein has such talent at his disposal that he can afford to leave out Brazil, Archibald, Gray and Stead, and I wonder whether

he will give Daigh and McGarvey (or Dods) who came on as substitutes against Uruguay another chance.

The popular choice would be Nicholas and Daigh, but he could

permit himself a solution much in mind: fielding Daigh in his Liverpool position behind his six stumps.

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RACING: HOW SEVENTH CHOICE JOCKEY CAME IN FOR RIDE OF A LIFETIME

Swinburn's spark of greatness

By Michael Seely

The decisive effect of Walter Swinburn's jockeyship on the result of Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe cannot be stressed too highly. Yet amazingly Swinburn was only seventh choice for the winning ride on All Along. Freddie Head, Greville Starkey, Lester Piggott, Joe Mercer Cash Asmussen and Gary Moore were approached in turn, but all were unavailable.

The Arc is the hardest race in the world for a jockey to win, particularly when he has an outside draw to contend with. Although the successful plan had been arrived at beforehand with Daniel Wildenstein and Patrick Biancone, the filly's owner and trainer, Swinburn's execution of the tactics were perfect.

Yesterday Michael Stoute, the Newmarket trainer, by whom Swinburn is retained, paid tribute to his jockey. "It was a big day. The whole international world was present. It will have boosted his confidence sky high."

Swinburn's horsemanship and tactical sense have never been in question, as shown by his previous big race victories on Shergar, Marwell and Shareef Dancer. Now he has proved that he possesses the necessary dash and aggression to match his other admirable qualities.

The vital decision in the victory was to remain on the inside rails, both Maurice Philpott on Lulu Enchanted and Pat Eddery on Salmon Leap elected to move their mounts to the outside of the field before launching their attacks. These manoeuvres inevitably forfeited vital ground.

Biancone also deserves all the accolades for his handling of the winner. It has long been acknowledged by the leading French trainers that a fresh



Handshake for a hero. Patrick Biancone, the winning trainer, greets Swinburn and All Along

horse has the best chance of winning the Yellow Ribbon Stakes in California on November 7. Stoute said: "After that she will remain in the States and be trained by John Gosden".

Stoute reiterated his regret that Shareef Dancer was unable to take his place in the field. Shaikh Maktoum al Maktoum has received a great deal of undeserved criticism over the \$40m syndication of the Northern Dancer colt merely on the strength of his decisive victory over Carolean in the 1978 Sweeps Derby.

"The decision was left entirely to me," Stoute said. "I was desperately keen to run Shareef Dancer in the Arc. He had disappointed me in his

recent work and his blood count was unsatisfactory. I saw no point in sending the colt to what appeared to be certain defeat".

As far as the syndication is concerned Shareef Dancer is the Maktoum family's standard bearer as they attempt to found their own equine empire. They have spent a fortune on bloodstock and they are not going to value their main asset too cheaply. After all a colt sired by General Assembly out of Sarah Siddons was sold for £1,400,000 guineas at Newmarket last week. And who is to say what price a yearling by Shareef Dancer out of a mare with similar credentials might command in 1986?

The three colts who made seven figures at Newmarket all boast pedigrees completely free of the

1-2 feasibility study. 4 Majestic Peacock, 7 Marlon, 10 Bold Prospect, 14 Ch Du Coeur, 16 others.

2-4 NEWLANDS STAKES (3-y-o; selling handicap; £1,249; 1m 20")

1. 00-440 MARLOWSHIRE (Marlow & Co. Ltd) M Preston 8-7 G Oldroyd 12-10 1st. 2. 0200 ACTION BELLE (Mrs M Lyman) C Booth 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023340 RACE HOCKET (G) C Gordon 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 021340 RUMBLE (C) G Brown 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 GEM-MAY (G) C Gordon 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 HIGHLAND ROSSIE (Mrs F. W. Fawcett) G. Parsons 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 04-5400 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 020003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 12th.

3 On The Poco, 2 Ladyfish, 4 Windips, 5 Starin, 6 Giggidy, 8 Game Rocket, 10 Gem, May 12 others.

3.15 BBC RADIO NEWCASTLE HANDICAP (£1,543; 1m) (11)

1. 03111 NIGHT EYE (G) Sheikh Mohammed P Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GOLD SPINNET (McNamee) J Hindley 8-11 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 POWERSAVER (Lad C. L. Holdings Ltd) M Jarvis 8-10 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 021340 RUMBLE (C) G Brown 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 GEM-MAY (G) C Gordon 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 HIGHLAND ROSSIE (Mrs F. W. Fawcett) G. Parsons 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 04-5400 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 000003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 GUNHARD (Hawthornes Com & Ldg) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 12th.

3 On The Poco, 2 Ladyfish, 4 Windips, 5 Starin, 6 Giggidy, 8 Game Rocket, 10 Gem, May 12 others.

3.45 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o; £1,436; 2m) (12)

1. 03111 NIGHT EYE (G) Sheikh Mohammed P Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GOLD SPINNET (McNamee) J Hindley 8-11 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 POWERSAVER (Lad C. L. Holdings Ltd) M Jarvis 8-10 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 021340 RUMBLE (C) G Brown 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 GEM-MAY (G) C Gordon 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 HIGHLAND ROSSIE (Mrs F. W. Fawcett) G. Parsons 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 COSHIE (G) (T Donery) J Wates 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 000003 COTTAGE STYLE (McDonald) W. A. Stammers 8-4-5 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 GUP AZURE (G) (Dr Smith) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 000003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 12th.

3 On The Poco, 2 Ladyfish, 4 Windips, 5 Starin, 6 Giggidy, 8 Game Rocket, 10 Gem, May 12 others.

4.15 NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY TURF CLUB STAKES (3-y-o; £1,448; 1m 11")

1. 020101 CARTERS WAY (W. Best) Mrs H Best 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GARDEN ROUTE (G) (M. Hayter) F Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 ONLY A POUND (G) A. Hayter J Hindley 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 020100 WEATHER WAY (Mrs M. McKinney) J Collingridge 9-0 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 CHERRYL (G) (P. Williams) C. Williams 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 FATHER MAC (G) N. McNaughton 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 020003 PEPPERS COVE (S. Norton) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 BIRDSEED (H) (G) (T. Williams) T. Williams 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 020003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 12th.

3 On The Poco, 2 Ladyfish, 4 Windips, 5 Starin, 6 Giggidy, 8 Game Rocket, 10 Gem, May 12 others.

4.15 FEASIBILITY STUDY (Div II; 2-y-o; maiden; £1,557; 1m) (11)

1. 020101 FEASIBILITY STUDY (Div II) (E) (S. Doherty) D Chapman 7-8-10 D Nichols 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GARDEN ROUTE (G) (M. Hayter) F Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 ONLY A POUND (G) A. Hayter J Hindley 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 020100 WEATHER WAY (Mrs M. McKinney) J Collingridge 9-0 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 CHERRYL (G) (P. Williams) C. Williams 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 FATHER MAC (G) N. McNaughton 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 020003 PEPPERS COVE (S. Norton) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 BIRDSEED (H) (G) (T. Williams) T. Williams 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 020003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) K Stone 8-3 G Starkey 12-10 12th.

3 On The Poco, 2 Ladyfish, 4 Windips, 5 Starin, 6 Giggidy, 8 Game Rocket, 10 Gem, May 12 others.

4.15 Newcastle selections

By Dick Hinder

2.15 Feasibility Study, 2.45 Highland Rossie, 3.15 Ladyfish, 3.45 Castle Douglas, 4.15 Garden Route, 4.45 Briseane.

By Our Newmarketer Correspondent

2.15 Majestic Peacock, 2.45 Marlow's Wood, 3.15 Ladyfish, 3.45 Night Eye.

4.15 Only A Pound, 4.45 Carlo's Gift.

Devon & Exeter

2.0 BEAMINSTER HURDLE (Div I; E7414; 2m 11") (13 runners)

1. 000 Elly's Hero (G) 8-11-7 J Hurst 7-11 2. 020003 GARDEN ROUTE (G) (M. Hayter) F Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 3. 023333 ONLY A POUND (G) A. Hayter J Hindley 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 4. 020100 WEATHER WAY (Mrs M. McKinney) J Collingridge 9-0 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 5. 022430 CHERRYL (G) (P. Williams) C. Williams 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 6. 005160 FATHER MAC (G) N. McNaughton 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 7. 022203 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 8. 020003 PEPPERS COVE (S. Norton) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 9. 020003 BIRDSEED (H) (G) (T. Williams) T. Williams 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 10. 020003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 12. 000003 Songbird (G) 8-10-0 P Croucher 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 13. 000003 Our Grade 10-8-9 Francoise 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 12th. 14. 000003 Our Grade 10-8-9 Francoise 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 13th. 15. 000003 Our Grade 10-8-9 Francoise 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 14th. 16. 000003 Our Grade 10-8-9 Francoise 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 15th. 17. 000003 Our Grade 10-8-9 Francoise 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 16th.

3.0 YOUNGER'S KESTREL LAGER CHASE (handicap; £1,422; 2m 11") (17)

1. 020101 MAESTRO (W. Best) Mrs H Best 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GARDEN ROUTE (G) (M. Hayter) F Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 ONLY A POUND (G) A. Hayter J Hindley 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 020100 WEATHER WAY (Mrs M. McKinney) J Collingridge 9-0 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 CHERRYL (G) (P. Williams) C. Williams 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 FATHER MAC (G) N. McNaughton 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 020003 PEPPERS COVE (S. Norton) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 BIRDSEED (H) (G) (T. Williams) T. Williams 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 020003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 12th. 13. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 13th. 14. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 14th. 15. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 15th. 16. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 16th. 17. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 17th.

3.0 HOLLOWAY'S KESTREL LAGER CHASE (handicap; £1,422; 2m 11") (15 runners)

1. 020101 MAESTRO (W. Best) Mrs H Best 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 1st. 2. 021210 GARDEN ROUTE (G) (M. Hayter) F Dur 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 2nd. 3. 023333 ONLY A POUND (G) A. Hayter J Hindley 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 3rd. 4. 020100 WEATHER WAY (Mrs M. McKinney) J Collingridge 9-0 G Starkey 12-10 4th. 5. 022430 CHERRYL (G) (P. Williams) C. Williams 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 5th. 6. 005160 FATHER MAC (G) N. McNaughton 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 6th. 7. 022203 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 7th. 8. 020003 PEPPERS COVE (S. Norton) S. Norton 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 8th. 9. 020003 BIRDSEED (H) (G) (T. Williams) T. Williams 8-3-3 G Starkey 12-10 9th. 10. 020003 BIRDSEED (G) (Clay) S. Norton 7-12 G Starkey 12-10 10th. 11. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 11th. 12. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 12th. 13. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 13th. 14. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 14th. 15. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 15th. 16. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 16th. 17. 000003 SCOTCH RUN (G) M. Ayte 8-7 G Starkey 12-10 17th.

3.0 TUTTI FRUTTI (Div II; 2-y-o; handicap; £1,324; 2m 11") (10)

1. 020101 Silver Wings (G) 8-11-4 D. Williams 7-11 2. 021210 Tutti Frutti (G) 8-11-4 D. Williams 7-11 3. 023333 Only Money (G) 8-11-4 D. Williams 7-11 4. 021210 Tutti Frutti (G) 8-11-4 D. Williams 7-11 5. 022430 Flamenco Dancer (G

Legal Appointments also on page 25

Senior Legal Appointments

To support the rapid growth and increasing diversity of this major group, a legal department is to be set up for the group as a whole under the responsibility of BECC's Deputy Chairman. Two key senior appointments are to be made.

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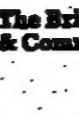
A mature administrator who will be a qualified solicitor. Necessary experience will include Secretarial duties in a large company, company law, commercial contract negotiation, conveyancing and major property transactions. Sound drafting ability will be essential together with a fast-moving and flexible approach to commercial problems. The successful applicant will relieve the present Company Secretary who is to relinquish his duties for reasons of ill health.

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See last column for details accepted for interviews before application for interview or copy where enlarged.

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Vauxhall plants to vote on new offer today

By Barry Clement, Labour Reporter

Hopes for an early end to the strike by 14,000 Vauxhall car workers rest on mass meetings today at all three plants.

Some management and trades union observers were saying yesterday that moderate opinion was gathering force and that the vote would be closely fought at some of the works as several hundred engineering workers at the Dunstable plant crossed union picket lines.

But at a mass meeting at the Ellesmere Port works 1,800 assembly workers rejected the company's latest pay offer.

The workers, members of the Transport and General Workers Union overwhelmingly supported their shop stewards' recommendations to throw out the offer.

At a meeting today their colleagues in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers are expected to back the.

At the Dunstable plant there were shouts of "scabs" and "blacklegs" as members of the engineering union ignored pickets. Other unions at Vauxhall had voted to reject the company's pay offer at mass meetings last week, but the AUEW had decided on a secret ballot which had led to the men accepting the offer by 55 per cent to 45 per cent.

It was thought last night that a joint mass meeting involving members of both the engineering and transport unions at Luton tomorrow may vote to restart talks with management. The workers at Luton have not

New leader is defeated on unilateralist motion

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submitted on defence and disarmament.

It was even suggested that only half a dozen resolutions contained a reference to unconditional nuclear disarmament and that the transport workers had been "pounced" into a hardline position.

The facts are somewhat different. Only 8 resolutions mention the word "unconditional", but 25 others specifically "re-affirm", "confirm", "reiterate", or "endorse" last year's composite 51 present party policy, which calls for the unconditional renunciation of all nuclear weapons by a Labour government within the lifetime of a parliament.

Mr Kinnock, Mr Hattersley and Mr Denis Healey will therefore be left to argue that the national executive statement, *Campaign for a Fairer Britain*, which makes renunciation of Polaris conditional upon disarmament talks while deliberately failing to give any disarmament timescale, represents the latest policy attitude and the one that they will pursue.



Benjamin Wood showing Jane Asher his technique (Photographs: Tony Weaver)

Youthful portraits of a princess

Representatives from all plants decided on Sunday to wait until after the meeting on Thursday before implementing their threat to send pickets to Bristol, Hartlepool, and Sheerness Docks to halt the import of General Motors cars, which accounts for about half of Vauxhall sales in Britain.

Benjamin, from West Hallam, Derbyshire, painted the princess wearing a bright yellow, purple and red polka-dot dress with matching purple hat and a green necklace.



Shades of a princess: (from left) by Samantha Wilson, aged 10, from Nottingham; Caroline Smith, aged 10, from West Midlands, and Alison Burns, aged 11, from Shropshire

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne opens the new Food Hall at Harrods, Kensington, 8.30; opens an exhibition to celebrate the bicentenary of Arthur Ackerman and Son Ltd in Bond Street, 10.30; receives a Land Rover on behalf of the Save the Children Fund from the Worshipful Company of Carmen in Guildhall Yard, before lunch at the Guildhall, 12.15; and attends a fashion show in aid of the Save the Children Fund, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Grieves and Hawkes, Malvern,

Branch at the Pump Room, Winter Gardens, Malvern, 7.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, visits the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders Barracks, Colchester, 11; and attends a fashion show, "London A City for All Seasons", at the Mansion House, 6.20, and a banquet at the Guildhall, 8.25.

New Exhibitions

Architects as Artists: Work by David Birkin, Hugh Casson, John Surman, Michael Westby, Timaceus, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 5 to 6 (until November 13).

Exhibitions in progress

Floods of light: Flash photography 1851-1981, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5, (until Oct 23).

A Weaver's Life - Ethel Mairet 1872-1952, Holburne Museum, University of Bath, Great Pulteney Street, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 3.30 to 4 (until Oct 30).

The London Eye at Manchester Air and Space Museum, Liverpool Road, Manchester; Tues to Fri 11 to 5, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 1 to 6, closed Mon (until Oct 10).

Pasted by Richard Cartwright, and paintings and drawings by Paul Rudall: Festival Gallery, Pierpoint Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (ends Saturday).

Music

Piano and cello duo by the Music Group of London, Bishop's Table Restaurant, Eden Court Theatre, Inverness, 6.45 and 9.15.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Annes' Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Colin Knights, Picture Gallery, Peebles, Borders, 7.45.

Piano recital by Martin Jones, Recital, Smith Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by Tyros Chamber Choir, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Highland Night musical evening, Town Hall, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, 8.15.

Going Home - Strathover, 1.20pm

In Welsh 1.30pm (Friday, HTV, 5.70pm)

2. Sian & Sian (youth, BBC, 5.00pm)

3. Decade Card/Cards (religion), BBC, 3.30pm

4. The Generation Show (TVB), 6.30pm

5. World Disco Dancing Championships, 1.45

6. Matched, 2.30pm

7. Broadscale (Tues), 2.30pm

8. Ladybirds, 1.30pm

9. The Prisoner, 1.30pm

10. Murder at the Merde Grass

11. The Assignment, 2.40pm

12. The Paul Hogan Show, 2.30pm

13. A Fine Romance, 1.70pm

14. Judy, 1.30pm

15. The Last of the Tribe, 2.30pm

16. The Day the Show Stopped, 2.30pm

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